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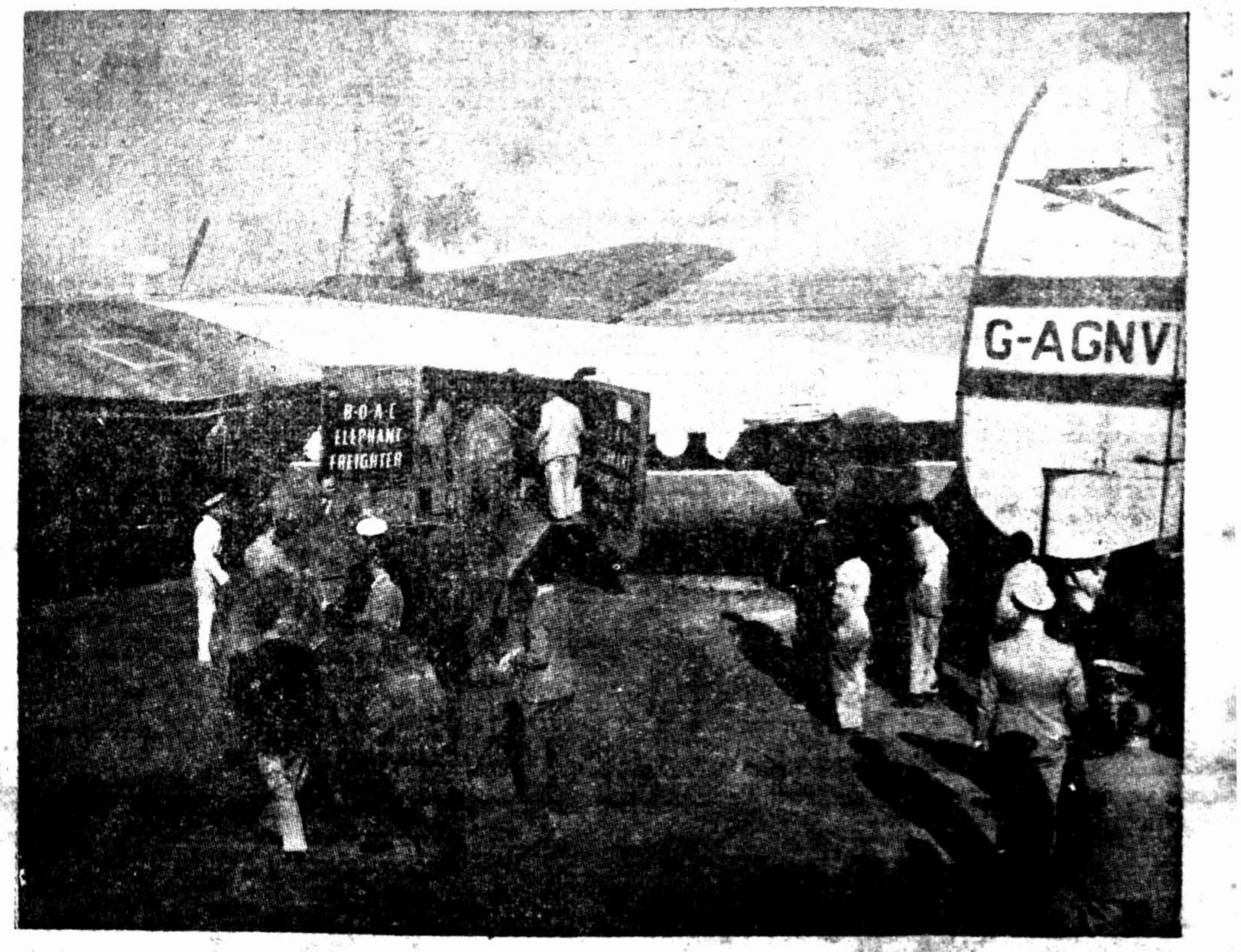
'Jumbo Special' On The Skyways

THE weight of the Dinosaur and its contemporaries may have been anything, but today the elephant is the heaviest living thing. Yet our conquest of the air is such that a whole team of these heavy footed wonders can be flown across continents in a matter of days, if not hours. Here is how the B. O. A. C told the story of a plane load of elephants which it transported from Bangkok to London.

The B.O.A.C. catering staff at points along the route between Bangkok and London were somewhat surprised when they were recently informed that five "lady passengers" aboard one of the Corporation's aircraft would require half a ton of hay and several gallons of water at each stop!



The "passengers" were, in fact, five half-grown elephants travelling on the regular B.O.A.C. York freighter service. They were on their way from the jungles of Thailand to join one of Britain's large travelling circuses.

Although B.O.A.C. carries thousands of animals of various descriptions each year, this is believed to be the first time on which so many elephants have flown together in one aircraft. Each one weighed nearly half a ton and stood shoulder high. The animals were three or four years old and all five were females.

The aircraft flew on the normal route through Calcutta, Karachi, Bahrein, Cairo and Tripoli, and the elephants were making themselves at home in their circus quarters in Britain five days after leaving Siam.

The pictures on this page present the first and last chapters in the story of the "Flying Elephants". The top picture shows them emplaning on the freighter and the bottom picture shows them being welcomed in Britain.

WAY OUT OF EAST-WEST CONFLICT

SEE PAGE 5

Plants Suck Sun's Energy

BY R. W. HOWARD

AS I entered the cork insulated, constant temperature room hewn out of solid rock I could see the small, cotton stoppered bottles arranged in rows. In some bottles the nutrient solution was clear. In others there was a tiny spot of green, and in a few the surface was covered with a solid mass that resembled the scum on stagnant pools. This simple form of plant life called algae showed the same variation in growth as the corn and tomato plants in the greenhouse upstairs.

At first, nothing seemed dramatic here at Yellow Springs, Ohio—just plants, some thriving and some dying. Yet in this room and in the greenhouse and laboratories of the Kettering Foundation for the investigation of chlorophyll and photosynthesis, work is going on which may uncover the answer to one of the greatest riddles of all time: how do plants use sunlight to make chlorophyll, the characteristic green pigment which converts inert chemicals into the material of living cells?

If we can find the answer, scientists believe, we can bring about a hundredfold increase in the world's production of food, make unlimited quantities of fuel, lubricants, and fats directly from the rays of the sun and the abundant chemicals of the earth, and perhaps find a way to utilize a major part of the sunlight, now wasted, which falls on the earth's surface.

●

The solution may be only months away. The catalyst which makes the formation of chlorophyll possible has been identified as the element iron, and Dr. Harry V. Knorr and his associates at the Kettering Foundation, together with 1,000 other chemists and plant physiologists throughout the country, are working hard to unravel the basic process of photosynthesis by which light gives life to plants. With X-rays, radioactive elements, and carefully controlled growing solutions, they are charting the growth cycle and the effect of various elements upon it.

In experiments now under way even the light that falls on the plants is being torn apart and rearranged to determine which frequencies stimulate growth. Little by little, science is finding the clues that will enable chemists to build up an accurate picture of the chlorophyll molecule, and to duplicate the mysterious process that brings it into being.

Once this is done, probably we will be in a position to tap for the first time a substantial portion of the riches which pour down on us daily from the sun. And the key seems to be small amounts of iron in compound form, for chlorophyll cannot form in a plant unless particles of iron are drawn up from the roots to create "contact" between the sunlight and the plant chemicals.

●

"There is little question but that iron is the catalyst for the reaction of plant cells to light energy," Dr. John Arthur, secretary of the Boyce Thompson Institute of Yonkers, New York, said recently. "When no iron solutes are present in the Plant, leaves are albino, other photosynthetic processes are cut off and the plant dies".

Proof of this statement is simple. Test plants from which iron has been withheld produce sickly white or yellow leaves and survive only a few days. Experiments on grapefruit have shown that iron compounds sprayed directly on the leaf will increase the size of the leaf and will produce larger fruit at harvest time. It is standard practice on some Hawaiian plantations

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WEEK-END FUN

"What are you going to be, Tommy, if the neighbours let you grow up?"

* *

"How did you get here?" asked the prison visitor of the old lag.

"Burglary — and it was all my own fault. I spent three months and ten pounds of horsemeat making friends with the dog, and then in the dark I trod on the cat."

* *

"Do you remember that night I kissed you?" asked the young man-about-town.

"Oh, yes", replied the chorus girl.

"And you remember my saying that you would be mine, all mine, for ever and a day?"

"Yes, yes!"

"I was afraid you would."

* *

A Man who is periodically arrested and fined for convivial behaviour in his native town recently got into similar trouble in London and was fined forty shillings.

"Your worship," he protested, "may I point out that at home I am fined only ten shillings for this offence?"

"You can hardly expect," replied the magistrate, "to have a London celebrations at provincial prices."

* *

A GOLFING novice had driven his ball along the fairway but unfortunately it disappeared down a rabbit hole. "Which club will you take now?" asked his caddie, with a sly smile.

The novice sighed wearily as he scratched his head in doubt. Then at last he asked hopefully: "Have you got one shaped like a ferret?"

* *

After giving an army private serving abroad a dressing-down for being late in returning with supplies, the sergeant demanded: "Now, let's hear how it happened, Miller."

"Well, I picked up a chaplain along the road," explained the offender, "and from then on the mules couldn't understand a word I said."

* *

The wife of an almost bankrupt business man said at breakfast: "Will you post this letter for me, dear? It's to the jeweller, cancelling my order for that £1,000 necklace. You'll be sure to remember?"

The eyes of the harassed business man lit up with joy. He seized a skipping rope that lay with some dolls and toys in a corner and said to his wife: "Here, tie my right hand to my left foot so that I won't forget."

* *

The sermon went on and on and on. At last the vicar paused and asked, "What more, my friends, can I say?"

From the back of the Church came a voice: "Amen."

* *

"I consider," said the motorist to the stout woman with whom he had collided, "that the fault was entirely yours for standing gaping about in the middle of the road in that manner."

"I was not gaping about," retorted the irate woman. "I was inhaling a taxi."

* *

The proud father of triplets called up the local newspaper to report the event. The fellow at the other end, not quite hearing what he said, asked: "Will you repeat that?"

Snapped back the proud father: "Not if I can help it."

"I can't imagine how you manage to keep so calm."

"Training, old boy. I've a wife, five children, two dogs and a cigarette-lighter."

* *

"These new fashions are absolutely freakish," said Mr. Robinson. "Every time I look at that new hat of yours it makes me laugh."

"That's splendid, darling," replied his wife. "I'll hang it up where you can see it when the bill arrives."

* *

"Miracles," was the Sunday school subject, and the teacher, a homely spinster, explained them to the best of her ability Then she asked. "Now, can any of you tell me what is a miracle?"

One little boy answered promptly. "Please, miss, my mother says if you don't marry the new minister inside three months, it'll be a miracle."

A film star met a producer on a Holywood boulevard. "How's business?" asked the star.

"Why," cried the producer, "it's stupendous, colossal dynamic, unprecedented ... it'll be better next week."

* *

A man was killed by a train near a village, and at the inquest the jury consisted of men unused to such proceedings. The coroner, wishing to be helpful, advised them to bring in a verdict of "felo de se."

Having retired to consider their verdict, some argument arose among the jury as to what the coroner meant. The foreman soon settled the difficulty. "This coroner chap," he explained, "knows what he's talking about. He's had these jobs before. If he says the man fell in the sea, he fell in the sea."

A few minutes later the jury returned to court, and the foreman announced the verdict, "Found drowned."

'NUMBER ONE BOY'

The Washington Post

COMMITTEES TO FIGHT WOLF MENACE!

The anwer to the question "Who's Afraid of the Big Bad Wolf?" is "The inhabitants of Yugoslavia", who are now suffering from a plague of the animals. The animals have now become a serious problem in that country, where they multiplied rapidly during the war until their present strength is calculated to be about five thousand. Half this number were killed last year but even so the wolf population of Yugoslavia is replacing its losses and even gaining strength.

Wolves have reappeared in Sovenia, where they were last seen a hundred years ago, and they are also back in the rich farming area of Srem, not far from Belgrade, where the last recorded wolf killing was in 1870. Yugoslavia is a rugged country that is ideal for the native wolves and tourist wolves are now coming to join them from the Carpathian mountains in Rumania. They find good hunting in the Voivodina farmlands north of Belgrade, where they can lie up and hide in safety in the dense forests.

The wolf menace has become really serious and the hunters who formerly deat with the the animals are now insufficient since two-hundred-and-fifty of them, with experienced guides, only bagged three wolves in a recent big hunt last year. The wolf business is now being thorougly administered in a bureaucratic way, with the formation of anti-wolf committees that are presided over by local Government officials and include forest rangers, professional trappers and armed police.

The committees' job is to organise united action throughout the country so that wolves will no longer be able to slip from a district that has become too hot for them into a nearby safe spot. Experience has shown that wolf traps are the most successful method of dealing with these fiercely predatory animals and the Government is having the most efficient trap standardised and mass-produced in Yugoslavia.

Local committees will also be supplied with poison and ammunition, but there is no intention, as yet, of trying to entangle wolves' feet in red tape. A bonus is paid to the killer of an adult wolf and this has been raised to five thousand dinars, which is about £35 in English money. The price of £20 for a young wolf is good too. The real test of the trappers' zeal and the efficiency of the anti-wolf committees will come when snow lies deep on the ground and hungry wolves sally forth from the ice-bound mountains in search of food.

The Race For Uranium

BY K. FRANK FELDMAN

THE COUP D'ETAT staged by Vice-Premier Zorin in Prague in February, 1948, meant that Russia urgently required additional uranium and Soviet strategists insisted that the Joachimsthal mines must be brought into the Eastern sphere, writes the author in this article condensed from The WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

Reliable reports indicate that Marshal Lavrenty Beria, director-general of Russia's atom projects, has 3,000 geologists at work exploring wide tracts of land for additional uranium deposits. Simultaneously comes news that the Russian Communist Party is stepping up lecture courses in African studies with particular emphasis upon the dialects spoken in the Belgian Congo.

●

The Shinkolbwe mine of the Belgian Congo is the paramount source of the world's uranium supply. In 1915 a Major Sharp prospecting for minerals as an employee of the Tanganyika Concession, noticed some bright yellow fragments of rock at Shinkolbwe, and laboratory analysis proved them to be rich in uranium. Subsequent explorations revealed masses of rock containing the highest percentages of uranium found anywhere. In 1949, Belgian financiers conceived a ten-year plan for the Congo involving a total investment of 25 milliard francs.

This scheme is of importance not only to Belgian industrialists, but to British and other West European import agencies, and to everyone who depends upon the Congo uranium to intimidate Soviet hotheads.

Economic centre of this rich mineral land, Katanga Province, has a yearly copper output of 160,000 tons, which will be raised by another 200,000 tons. Few people know exact uranium output figures, but the present annual production totals about 14,000 tons, and there seems every likelihood of a steady increase.

Ownership of the Katanga mines is highly complicated. Two British companies — the Zambesi Exploring Co., and the Tanganyika Concession Co., Ltd. — each hold about 20 per cent of the shares issued, but these again are divided with some South African interests.

●

Uranium is a fairly common element, but the most important sources, apart from those in the Congo, are two mines in north-west Canada, the Erz mountains on the border of Czechoslovakia and Eastern Germany and the Colorado Plateau in the United States.

Suggestions have been made that about seventy tons of uranium could be extracted from a cubic mile of sea water, but considering that this amount of liquid would weigh approximately four billion tons, the idea is hardly practical. Mining engineers are convinced that it is only worth while extracting ore which has a content of at least one part in a few hundred.

Of the eighty known minerals containing uranium, less than a dozen are available for ready tapping. These include uranite, a combination of trioxide and uranium dioxide, usually found in solid crystalline forms, and relatively deep down; the yellowish tyuyamunite fairly abundant in the U.S.S.R.; the canary-yellow carnotite, the fairly abundant mineral in the Colorado Plateau; tobernite, a green crystal phosphate of uranium, found largely in the Congo, and pitchblende, dug by German slave workers.

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Our Delhi Letter

DEMOCRACY FOR DELHI STATE

Transfer Of Power To New Ministry

Amrit Kaur Will Not Oblige

From Our Correspondent

NEW DELHI, (By Air).

In forms are democracy, then it was ushered in Delhi during the week. In a specially erected shamiana outside the Old Secretariat and Assembly Chamber, and amidst a crowd of the members of the local legislature and local bodies, the 3 Ministers were administered the oath of office by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi State. Thereafter, the audience was addressed by the Chief Commissioner and his Chief Minister. They promised full co-operation to each other.

The Central Government, it is stated, will interpret most liberally the Magna Carta of the Part C. States. In pursuance of this policy, the Delhi Electricity Authority has been handed over to the Delhi State Ministry. More such transfers are envisaged.

The Health Minister, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur is, however, a class by herself. She has made a stand against the transfer of Irwin and Lady Hardinge Hospitals to the State Government. It will be the beginning of the end of her little domain, if these hospitals are transferred. Will their efficiency suffer by the transfer? All the relevant evidence is against such presumption. The standards and efficiency of Delhi's hospitals in the post-Independence period have already gone down so much, that there is not much room for further downgrading of them. To judge them from outward appearances, in one hospital the walls are not whitewashed for some years. In another hospital, the white paint has come off from the furniture. "Dogs bark, but the caravan Marches on," being one golden rule of the Ministry, the newspapers and critics have ceased to ventilate the public grievances.

Condition Of Hospitals

Lady Hardinge College and Hospital have a sadder tale. Having abolished the Women's Medical Service, the Ministry had to import a Lady Doctor, under Point Four Aid Programme from the United States. This Lady has been lying ill for several months. The Ministry's management has been so efficient that most of the senior and experienced Professors have resigned from the College Staff.

The appointment of honorary physician has played havoc. The Government hospitals are earning big dividends for the so-called honorary physicians and surgeons. They have built up their private practice. There is, therefore, no danger of the hospitals suffering in efficiency. The only danger is that they may improve. The other danger is to a coterie of highly successful courtiers, who have made themselves indispensable to the Health Ministry and, therefore, to Delhi. The abolition of the Indian Medical Service having destroyed the healthy practice of transfers. these medical public servants claim that they have been permanently stationed in Delhi. The local Ministry does not agree with them. And so a battle Royal is waging between the infant Ministry of Delhi and the Mighty Rajkumari Amrit Kaur. In this contest the long suffering tax-payer is praying for a defeat for Rajkumariji.

The Water and Sewage Board and Telephone Department are the biggest allies of the P.W.D. Contractors, because they start digging channels, after roads have been built. The water and Sewage Board, in its determination to improve the Water Supply of New Delhi, has stacked huge cement pipes by the roadside. They remain stacked for almost a year. One view is that they are being seasoned. About two months ago, it was decided to lay them underground, for which purpose, almost a yard wide channels were dug.

These channels often run by the side of residential quarters adding to the comfort of residents and passersby. For weeks now, the pipes have been lying in State, while the uncovered channels are providing immense fun to children, who in jumping in them often break their legs. Such are the joys of New Delhi.

India has to pay dearly for its independence. Repairs to busy roads or to office rooms in the Secretariat, in pre-Independence Delhi were done at night. They are all done during the day time now. A senior Secretary in the Secretariat could not work, because the labourers on the roof above him were breaking some stones. In the Defence Ministry during the week the work was suspended, because caretakers were washing the place.

Services In Jitters

In Independent India, even servicemen have become indispensable. They refuse to retire. They also refuse to go on leave. The practice was started by the present Governor of Assam. His Secretary, while he was the Food Minister, had gone on deputation to an International Conference. On his return, he found that both his job and office room were occupied by another man, who declined to vacate them. The gentleman concerned was placed on special duty, and ultimately was given a foreign assignment. This incident has created utmost uncertainty amongst services. Men are not prepared to go even on leave, lest they may lose their job.

This has had far deeper repercussions on the administration. The servicemen are becoming jaded and have lost the much required freshness in outlook. It deprives the second-line of defence of have necessary experience of administration. For, if man in Office do not go on leave, their next in command do not get in the chance to officiate for them.

New hope for victims of heart and lung diseases that they can lead active and useful lives, without risk of passing the fatal limit of exertion fixed by their condition, is held out by a noted Indian surgeon. Dr. Sushila Sen of New Delhi has suggested a method by which physicians can determine scientifically the exact amount of activity that can be permitted to such patients. He says the vague and frightening advice to make [illegible] do too much sometimes makes patients "useless to themselves and to the community" by breaking their morale and condemning them to needless invalidism.

The underlying principle, a departure from orthodox "bed rest" practised in heart and lung cases is "conservation of energy", Dr. Sen points out. He suggests that this principle can often be served as well without bed through estimating accurately, after scientific tests, how much energy the damaged body can afford.

"The principle of the test", he continues, "lies in the fact that pulse and respiratory rates are raised in direct proportion to work load, and there are absolute upper limits beyond which a further rise causes a fall in the ventilation and heart minute volume. The slope of the curve for pulse rate in relation to work load is directly a measure of the maximum working capacity."

Hope For Heart Patients

In his experiments Dr. Sen uses a sub-critical index level of 150-60 heart-beats a minute and a maximum respiratory rate of 30 a minute, to leave a safe margin before the point of exhaustion.

"In the actual test", he says, "work is performed on a bicycle ergometer, the pedal having adjustable resistence, and the work load can be increased from 200, 400, 600, 800 to 1,000 kgh. per minute. The work-load figure is found where the pulse and respiratory rates are relatively stable at sub-critical levels.

In cardiac cases an electro-cardiogram is taken during and after exercise, and this may show signs of coronary insufficiency or myocardial ischemia, while as mentioned before the respiratory rate reaches the sub-critical level relatively quicker in lung cases.

"This test gives us an index of the patient's work load capacity.

"By applying this work load capacity in terms of amount of effort daily and by regulated increase with frequent check-ups, there is no reason why we should not be able to tell exactly how much a patient suffering from a

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THE KISS OF LOYALTY

While French soldiers and American arms are fighting the Viet Minh guerillas, Indo-Chinese, more amenable to French ideas are welcomed in Paris. This picture shows President and Mme. Auriol chatting with Cheikhol Bao, Counsellor of the French Union who kisses the hand of Mme. Auriol during a reception at the Elysee Palace, Paris—in honour of M.P's and native notables.

'Telengana' Is A Challenge

PROBLEMS OF DEMOCRACY IN HYDERABAD

Telengana is the last bastion of Communist activities and constitutes an effective challenge to the infant democracy in Hyderabad. The new regime must ensure decent and honourable existence even to the weakest of the weak.

By Swami Ramnanda Tirth

THE sixth of March, 1952 will be a memorable day in the life of the people of Hyderabad. A new chapter has begun, that day. Old age-long outmoded traditions were broken, and the foundation of a new order was laid. It was not only the end of autocracy but a token of new life, which if shaped on right lines, would ensure all a new deal.

The emergence of the new democratic life in Hyderabad State has to be viewed in this light. It is the result of the relentless and marvellous struggle which the people of Hyderabad under the banner of State Congress waged for the last 15 years. The sacrifices and the sufferings of hundreds and thousands who had staked their all at the altar of freedom culminated in the liberation of 18 millions of people inhabiting this part of Southern India. The centre of gravity of the British empire in India as Hyderabad was aptly described. was shifted and the last bastion of British Imperialism was broken. four years ago in the shape of the Police Action which undoubtedly was the culmination of the Satyagraha movement launched by Hyderabad State Congress on 7th August, 1947. Few realised then that it was a final blow to all reactionaries in India. The events in the past four years and those to come will decisively prove the truth of this assertion.

The change that has come with the democratic set-up has its own significance. Its importance cannot be minimised. Personalities apart, the truth of the matter is that the people of Hyderabad have seen a change and will feel it also in the ripeness of time. Every one realises that it should be a change not only in the external form but also in the inner core. Political freedom has been achieved and we are happy at it. The military regime and semi-official civil regime have now passed into oblivion with their own achievements and a change for the better has come. It has to be harnessed to the all-sided betterment of the people, who have suffered for centuries under mediaeval autocracy. The success of the democratic regime now in vogue will depend upon how it tackles the various problems facing the State.

Telengana's Challenge

In this connection, it must be remembered that the problem of Hyderabad is essentially a pro-

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TALYARKHAN FOR THE CHRONICLE

Commencing tomorrow, Monday, March 24, Mr. A. F. S. Talyarkhan revives his widely-read sports column "Take It From Me" in The Bombay Chronicle.

From Mondays to Saturdays, week after week, sports lovers will get their fill of all that's happening in the world of sport.

From Monday, then, it's the last page, last column of The Bombay Chronicle for racegoers, cricketers, hockey and soccer fans—for everybody who wants to know what's what in sport.

Star-Gazer's Jottings

Your Fortune Day By Day

The following individual Solar predictions are according to the Nirayana or Indian system of Astrology. Find your birth period below and read the general indications this week for you from March 23 to 29.

ARIES:—April 14-May 14.

When the Sun is heavily bombarded by Uranus, Saturn, Pluto and Mars, control your emotions and your temper because the malfeasance can stimulate turbulent conflicts. The need of caution in speculative and occupational matters is indicated. Avoid tension and misunderstanding and do your utmost to sidestep bickering. Strictly avoid any chances. Financially somewhat favourable. Friends may tend to be generous.

TAURUS:—May 15-June 14.

Friendship, finance, speculation, progeny and legal and household affairs are the sources of some trouble during this week. Take extra caution in matters of love and association with the opposite sex. However, week-end proves somewhat favourable for solid undertakings though financial handicaps are imminent.

GEMINI:—June 15-July 16.

The quadruple affliction of the Sun with Saturn, Mars, Uranus and Pluto stimulates an errant behaviour leading to pitfalls and sudden aggressiveness. In the circumstance it is better if you while away in seclusion. Check over-confidence and refrain from quarrel in any sphere. Likely to be indisposed due to worries. Danger lurks in travel. Unlucky for speculation and finance.

CANCER:—July 17-Aug. 16.

While Sun opposes Saturn do not take anything for granted where money is concerned. Also verify financial rumours so that they do not lead astray in connection with investment. The planets foretell that you will find it difficult to gauge economic and business prospects clearly and accurately. Despite this the week augurs accomplishment in friendly and domestic circles.

LEO:—Aug. 17-Sept. 16.

In financial matters beware not to trip. It will be difficult for you to extricate from any financial muddle. Inasmuch as take due care to avoid an unpleasant situation that should crop up in vocational matters. Likely to be ill at ease. Refrain from risks.

VIRGO: Sept. 17-October 17.

In any circumstance refrain from speculative business. Your dependence on a friend or an associate may prove disappointing. A business associate likely to turn against you. Beware of unexpected trouble in the abdomen. A depressive week generally.

LIBRA:—October 18-Nov. 16

This week your success in the speculative field is assured provided you venture independently. However, beware of a friend who may become the source of unexpected mischief in the business sphere. Likely to postpone a trip due to indisposition.

SCORPIO:—Nov. 17-Dec. 15.

If interested in speculation beware of unexpected loss due to a wrong tip from a friend. Take caution if suffering from lung trouble. Unsound health prevails most of the week.

SAGITTARIUS: December 16-January 13.

While bright prospects prevail in the vocational sphere a depressive tendency exists in the financial matters. This situation may remain for some weeks due to the affliction of Saturn with Sun and Uranus. In the meanwhile it is better to consolidate your occupational standing under the favourable transit of Venus.

CAPRICORN:—January 14-February 12.

A progressive week provided you refrain from a rash commitment that affects your career. If you maintain mental poise you should be in financial luck before the week ends. Gains are assured in speculative business. However, do not undertake a trip whatever the situation. Concentrate on solid pecuniary benefits.

AQUARIUS:—February 13-March 14.

An unexpected misfortune awaits you due to your own negligence. Do not wager. The first half of the week is unfavourable generally. Any partnership affairs might result in financial destruction. However, the latter half of the week augurs luck in concrete affairs.

PISCES:—March 15-April 13

During the first four days postpone matters pertaining to occupation and finance. Health deteriorates. Disharmony and estrangement in conjugal affairs. The latter three days are somewhat favourable. Beware, however, of sudden quarrel in friendly and vocational circles towards week-end.

Reply To Your Query

1. M.G.P.
   Dadar.
   Q. Matrimony?
   A. Please mention your birth time correctly.
2. Ratanbai Baburao
   Dadar.
   Q. When shall I win crossword competition?
   A. During your 37th year.
3. S. D. Chavan
   Fort, Bombay
   Q. When will I recover my losses?
   A. Gradually from May 1952 you will regain your losses.

PLANETS INFLUENCE HUMAN BODY

By Phyruz N. Canteenwalla

Astrologically, the human body is identified with the twelve zodiacal constellations (Rashis) which are governed by the planets in the following sequence.

ARIES (MESH): The head-ruled by Mars (Mangal).

TAURUS (VRUSHABH): T neck-ruled by Venus (Shukr

GEMINI (MITHUNA): T lungs and hands — ruled Mercury (Buddh.)

CANCER (KARK): T chest-ruled by the Mo (Chandra).

LEO (SINHA): The dige ive organs — ruled by Sun (Surya).

VIRGO (KANYA): The domen — ruled by Merc (Buddh).

LIBRA (TULA): The loins ruled by Venus (Shukra).

SCORPIO (VRUSCHIKA The sexual organs — ru by Mars, and Pluto (Yama

SAGITTARIUS (Dhun The thigh-ruled by Jupi (Guru).

CAPRICORN (MAKA The legs — ruled by Sat (Shani).

AQUARIUS (KUMBH The ankle-ruled by Satu and Uranus (Indra.)

PISCES (MEEN): The fe ruled by Neptune (Varu and Jupiter.

The signs, placed in sixth, eighth, twelfth and fi houses of a radical horosco determine the particular pa in the human structure th are liable to be afflicted w diseases in life.

The effects of the plan posited in these houses up the body depend on their a pects and strenght at bir in the Navamash Chart.

The main planets that co titute the elements indispe able for maintaining the fun tions of the body are the S Jupiter, Venus, Saturn, a Mars. The Sun is the cos symbol of the central force. Jupiter is the giver the soul and blood. Ven clothes the frame with fle Saturn gives the bones stamina. And Mars genera sexual energy. Besides, M cury and Moon give intel and Neptune rules the conscious State.

Every planet posited the first house of a rasi horoscope indicates cert characteristic physical tures as follows:—

The Sun in the first ho indicates a slim figure w defective eye-sight; the Mo an oval face; Mercury thoughtful view; Venus attractive, magnetic charming complexion; Mar reddish and martial lo Saturn an o face with low cheeks; Uranus an in pendent aspe ; Neptune eccentric an subtle lo Pluto a dynamic expressio and Rahu or Ketu an illus appearance.

When a planet is exal (Uccha) or in benefic ang with other planets, it a strength to the part of th body indicated by the that is posited in any ho of a horoscope. If a planet detrimental (Neecha) it boo trouble to health and gre illness in life.

When the planets Satur Uranus, Neptune, Pluto, ar Rahu and Ketu are male and occupy the first hou they are portents of later diseases that are very diffi cult to diagnose. Mercury these planets indicate defe mities of the limbs indicate by the signs. The Moon af Mercury when heavily afflic ed cause chronic bronchial

(Continued on Page 25, Col

SACKCLOTH & ASHES

PATTER: By Asude

It is sackcloth and ashes for yours truly again. I recant, I repent. Never shall I cast a pebble at a Food Minister again.

"All over the country, wholesale commodity prices continue to fall, resulting in a pronounced drop in retail prices generally.. ....In Delhi, the fall in retail prices is marked in edible oils, oilseeds, chilies, and turmeric." Thus P.T.I.

It is perfectly true, believe it or not. In Delhi today, you can buy any amount of edible oil, oilseed, chili, or turmeric, practically for a song,—or a dance, if you are stronger in your "mudras" than in your melody. You cannot guess how much oil and oilseeds I have been absorbing since P.T.I. handed in the glad news.

Mr. Munshi says that it is all due to "our policy", that is, the "policy" of Mr. Munshi and his fellow-policians. Am I surprised? I don't think so.

My children say that you can't have too much of a good thing. That too much of oil and oilseed,—not to mention chili and turmeric,—is not good for the system. But who cares for the children's blather? Mr. Munshi is in his Cabinet,—still, and all is well in the capital.

Talking of children, all unfortunately, is not well in the house at the moment. For I am writin on "Holi" Day, and exactly two hours ago, I drove out two multi-coloured ragamuffins who showed themselves on the verandah,—apparently bent upon mischief. Never seen them before in my life, and yet they tried to walk into the house as if it belonged to them.

But I was prepared, and shouted them out of the gates before they could open their lips. Most unfortunate. For it has since come out that though the house does not belong to them, they do belong to the house.

Servants? No. Sons. "It is a wise father who knoweth his own child", said Launcelot Gobbo. Aye, but not if they have their faces covered with "edible oil" and "turmeric"?

And talking of the "Holi", "a **Moorkh-Maha** Sammelan (Fools' Conference) is being held today at 3-30 p.m. at Gandhi Grounds, Delhi, in connection with the Holi Festival. Dr. Yudhbir Singh, ex-President of the Delhi Municipal Committee, will preside."

The newspaper giving the news follows up with a lot of names It appears that there is a "Reception Committee" with a Chairman, a Convener, a Reception Secretary, a Propaganda Secretary, a Finance Secretary, and an Emergency Secretary without a portfolio. I suppose he lost the "portfolio" in an "emergency."

I had heard a lot of and about Dr. Yudhbir Singh, but I had no suspicion that he was as brave as all that. I wish I could take a pew at the show but the paper says nothing about the agenda, and I do not quite like the notion of attending a meeting with an unknown agenda,—on Holi Day. Not with so much turmeric and edible oil all over the place.

The delegates might start being "humorous," you know. Like the man who took an entire editorial column in a Calcutta daily this morning being "humorous",—over the Beauty Contest in the offing.

The column is not so much of an "editorial" as a questionnaire in disguise. From about the pistol shot, the writer dashes away squirting questions right and left as he sprints down the track and ends up at the post with a quotation from "Kalidasa" dangling from his lips. In case you didn't know who "Kalidasa" was, he thoughtfully tells you that it was "the immortal bard of Ujjain."

There are fourteen questions in all, some of them distinctly "humorous."

"How can there be a contest unless some objective standards of beauty are agreed upon? And the essence of objective standards as of those of science, is measurement. Will the contestants allow the judges to measure their anatomical proportions? And when all is said and done, is not there in beauty something that defies measurement and analysis?"

Reads like something in Differential Calculus, but I think I can answer these. Conceding that "measurement" can be an "essence", why is the man worrying about contestants allowing the judges to measure their "anatomical proportions"? Of course they will. What else does the writer think they were lining up for, with their "anatomical proportions" well and truly out?

If you have a prize melon,—or two,—at the Show, do you boggle at judges measuring them? Well then?

As to the writer's misgivings about beauty "defying measurement and analysis", I think I see his point. Obviously, he is thinking of "anatomical proportions" he has seen and cannot forget. I can assure him that judges at these Exhibitions do not use a tailor's little tape,—of 5 ft length,—but a regular contractor's roll of 50 ft. I don't think there will be "anatomical proportions" to beat 50 ft.

"Correct proportions and hinder parts are matters on which there is a wide divergence of opinion. How are these differences to be resolved to a common denominator?"

What "hinder parts?" Is the man talking of horses now? Hinder parts? Does he mean hips? Then why doesn't he say so? Women don't have "hinder parts." Horses have. Women have hips.

In other words, the man wants the syllabus of the examination. But is it a man? I don't know. I never saw a male of the species so worked up over a Beauty Parade. Personally, I do not care if there is no "common denominator" for hips, so long as the hips are there.

"Another difficulty is that women of certain nationalities use dresses which almost hide the contours of their bodies." He means that you can't see the hips and the legs and the curve of the tympanum, and other things with 16 yards of sheer sari covering the lot. Yes, I see the difficulty.

Didn't the writer know that judges at this sort of shows cannot only read their lines but read between the lines as well? X'ray eyes, if you see what I mean. That's why they are chosen as judges. Not this writer's cup of tea, by any means. Nor mine. So why worry?

Twenty-five years ago or thereabouts, a man named Rex Story came to Calcutta with a troupe of entertainers. They gave short sketches and skits of the spicy variety on the stage. Lot of girls with "anatomical proportions", not to mention "hinder parts." Rex was the leader of the company.

An "act" was going on on the stage as Rex started walking up and down the aisle in the auditorium with a bunch of coloured rubber balloons which he plied amongst the audience crying "Rubber balloons!", "Rubber balloons!" in the approved manner of balloon pedlars.

Suddenly, a girl fainted on the stage. Her co-actors rallied round her trying to revive her. One said, "Rub her hands." They rubbed her hands. Another, "Rub her feet!" they rubbed her feet. But the girl stayed doggo.

In the midst of all this excitement Rex Story's voice rang out in the auditorium, **tortissimo:** wasn't it? The Cinema Editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika", a very young man then, was sitting by my side, and he blushed. Those were the days. **O Tempora**, sonnies, not to say **O mores!** Well, well, Rex Story is gone,—but we have our Ministers yet.

Risque, "RUB-'ER BALLOONS!", "RUB-ER BALLOONS!".. And the girl sat up at once.

WAR-MONGERING MUST GO

No Hope Of Settlement, No Protection In Arms Pact

By Captain Liddell Hart

War is not a way out from danger or strain. It's a way down to a pit of unknown depth, writes this noted war commentator.

Examining the blunders of statesmen that led to wars in the past, he suggests that avoidance without surrender is only way out of tension.

THERE is much talk of a "settlement" with Soviet Russia. What are the prospects? The word "settlement" tends to put expectations dangerously high. For nothing is so likely to create, or aggravate, a dangerous situation as the shock of sudden disillusionment.

Moreover, the people who most ardently expect and desire a peaceful settlement are the people most likely to suffer the worst reaction, even a bellicose reaction, when their hopes of a settlement are disappointed. Peace planning too often seems to breed a sense of self-righteousness that provokes war, or precipitates it, instead of preventing it.

The word "settlement" has an unreal sense of finality in it—and thus paves the way for disillusionment. A study of history does not encourage much belief in its possibility, however desirable it may be.

Balance Of Power Changes

Politically, the settlements which governments make are liable to be upset by changes of government, changes of popular mood, changes of friendship, changes of economic condition, changes in the balance of power. The kind of settlement that takes the form of a signed-and-sealed treaty is often the most precarious—because its fixity makes it less adjustable to changing conditions.

Nor does history make one hopeful of the possibility of arriving at a "settlement" about disarmament. There have been repeated attempts to make progress toward peace by this path, but no successes. While the pursuit of security in armament races has always proved fatal, disarmament has offered no way out.

The proposal for a general scaling down of armaments seems the easiest solution, and has the most obvious appeal—not least on economic grounds. But numerical scales form, in practice, the most difficult approach to the problem.

Each country is naturally inclined to exaggerate its own special circumstances, and overestimate its own minimum needs—while failing to see the justification for what others claim. Thus a discussion of the relative size of national forces leads to interminable wrangling, and to no definite conclusion.

Any such quantitative approach to the problem seems especially impracticable now. For Soviet Russia has such a large existing superiority in 'numbers', of men and machines, that any all-round reduction of a proportionate kind would do nothing to improve the security of the Western countries, who are much weaker in armed numbers. It would entail the fixation of their present condition of inferiority. The effect would be dangerous psychologically as well as materially. A feeling of insecurity makes for war, whereas a feeling of security makes for peace.

Lesson Of Blitzkrieg

A qualitative kind of disarmament, as proposed at Geneva in 1932, was a more promising approach. First, because the abolition of particular weapons had a better chance of being agreed to than any numerical scale. Second, because the general abolition of certain weapons at that time would have nullified the prospects of successful aggression. If tanks and bomber-aircraft had been universally abolished in 1932 as was then proposed, and nearly agreed, and a system of international inspection established as a check on their revival, there could have been no successful blitzkrieg in 1939-40.

For Hitler owed his initial victories mainly to those particular defense-breaking weapons. Numbers of troops counted for little in comparison. Indeed, his opponents had the superiority in that respect.

If the decisive weapons had once been banned, it would have been very difficult for Hitler to have developed them in secret to an adequate pitch of effectiveness—even without the check of an international inspectorate. For tanks and bombers largely depend for their effectiveness on their crews having operational practice in exercises, and such practice could hardly have been hidden.

But the value of any such agreement now on qualitative disarmament might be nullified because of the much greater chances of carrying out the necessary practice somewhere in the depths of Asiatic Russia.

Evasion of any agreed system of inspection would be far easier than in Europe. There would also be much less chance of any fresh developments of a sinister kind being spotted and reported by travellers.

An awareness of what science is doing also discourages optimism about the basic solidity of any disarmament agreement, even if agreement could be reached. In earlier centuries, the pace of development was very slow and thus provided a reasonably firm basis for military calculations. Even so, there was abundant error, simply because official military minds were even slower to change their conceptions. But in this century the application of science to warfare has produced an ever-increasing acceleration of weapon development that is now threatening to nullify even the possibility of military calculation.

Operational Research

I was one of the early advocates of what is called "operational research"— the application of the scientific method of inquiry to the study of warfare. In trying to apply it myself I managed to be fairly successful in predicting, after World War I, the main military developments that governed World War II. Yet I feel very dubious now in attempting any predictions about a World War III, if war should break out. And I don't feel much confidence in even the best organized system of operational research. Things are moving so fast in the weapon sphere that even the most scientific calculation becomes little better than speculation.

The technical instability of any military basis of settlement, and plan for mutual disarmament thus becomes all too clear. It is worth taking some risks—short of fundamental risks — along these lines because of the psychological value. But it would be unwise to count on such steps too much, and wise to regard them as subsidiary.

The main hope of preserving peace lies on the higher level of "grand strategy". Whereas strategy is only concerned with winning a war, grand strategy takes a longer view. Even in war it never loses sight of the peace that will follow and should guide the war with that aim always in view. It is no less needed in peace—not only to preserve peace but to produce a better state of peace. It might be called the higher strategy of enlightened self-interest.

Grand Strategy In Making

The conduct of grand strategy rests with statesmen—though soldiers ought to understand it, as servants of government. While it is primarily political, in the sense of policy, it requires on the part of the political leaders an understanding of war, and particularly of how wars come about.

In dealing with the present problem, it would be wiser for Western statesmen, and all of us, to become adjusted to a continuation of difficulties, and tense maneuvering, than to look for any definite settlement. Such settlements are uncommon in history, but situations change. That very changeability may, in course of time, solve our present problem indirectly. It has frequently done so in the past, even in the case of problems that seemed quite insoluble.

The problem we face today is appallingly hard, the most difficult in history since the devastating wars of religion between the rival fanaticism of Catholicism and Protestantism three centuries back. Yet that seemingly insoluble problem gradually faded away. Then from 1815 to 1905, a stretch of 90 years, Britain and the British in India lived almost continually under the cloud of war with Tsarist Russia. Yet by an amazingly rapid change we came to find ourselves in alliance with the Rusians, against the Germans—our traditional allies!

My vocation has been the study of war—the exploration of its causes, conditions, course and effects. In studying the way that wars break out I came to see that the best hope of its prevention lies in a well-judged avoidance of the things that always tend to produce a catastrophe. In a sense this is negative solution—but it is a negative that proves the way for the positive. It keeps clear of the accident-causes that are apt to be fatal, and keeps the road open for eventual progress toward a better situation.

Precautionary Counter-Measures

Statesmen need to realize the psychological effect of getting an opponent in a corner. Many people have now come to think that Soviet Russia cannot be placated, and there is a growing belief that no conciliatory move will allay her rulers' desire to grab more gains wherever they can. If that belief is correct it becomes all the more vital that in our precautionary counter-measures we should bear in mind the long-standing lesson of police experience that "a burglar doesn't commit murder unless he is cornered." That applies in the community of nations as in any smaller community.

The study of war has taught me that almost every war was avoidable, and that the outbreak was most often produced by statesmen losing their heads, or their patience, and putting their opponent in a position where he could not draw back without serious loss of "face". Clumsy efforts to forestall a feared aggression have too often provoked it—particularly where politically-inspired moves have jumped beyond strategic possibilities.

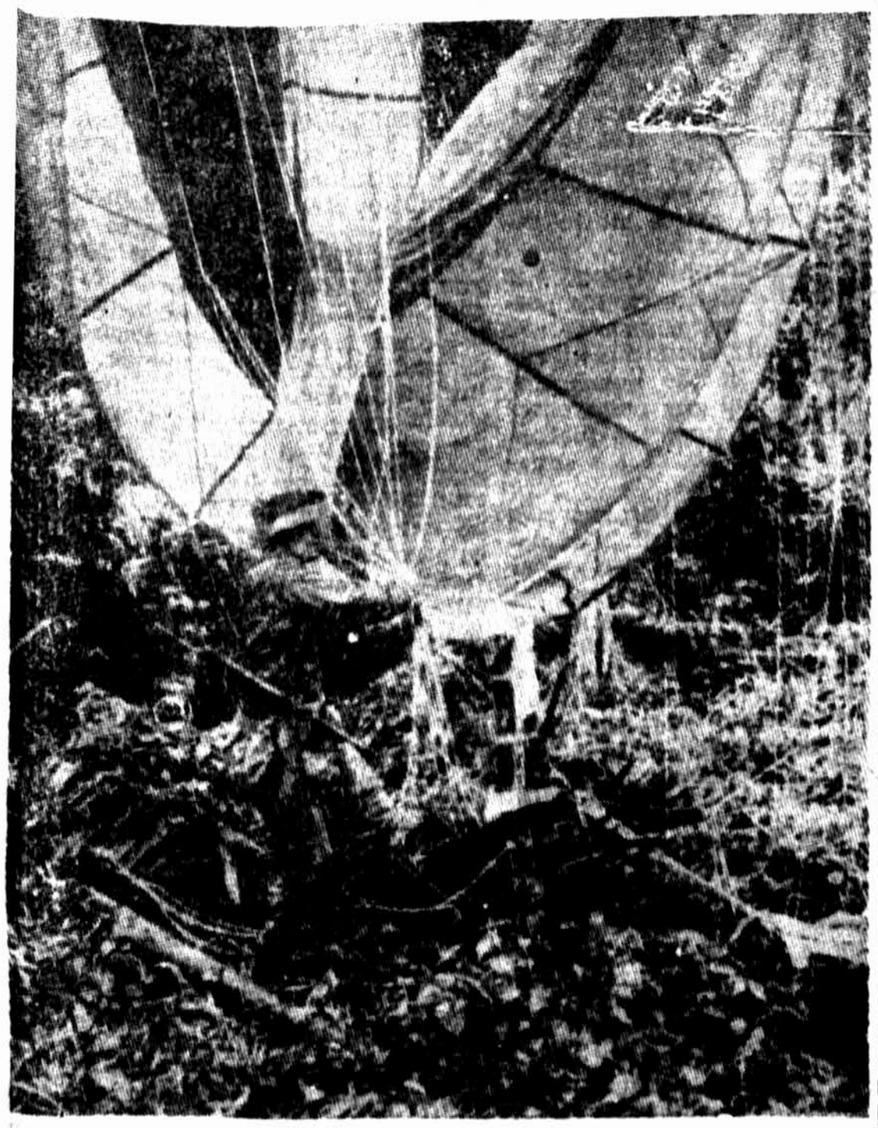
There have been too many recent examples. Chamberlain's "guarantees" to Poland in 1939, a sudden reversal of his policy of appeassement had the obvious effect of combining provocation with temptation. No dictator could be expected to submit to such a slap in the face. At the same time, the palpable impossibility of Britain giving any effective help to a country so remote

(Continued on Page 23 Col. 3)

Weather Prevents Helicopter Flight

With all man's invention of the most powerful weapons of destruction, he has yet no mastery over the weather, which can still defeat his little plans as well as his big. Here is a picture of Field Marshal Sir William Slim, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, sitting in a helicopter waiting to go on a visit of inspection. Bad weather beat him and ultimately he had to make the trip by car.

PARATROOP ASSAULT IN MALAYA



Paratroop assaults on Communist strongholds have become a feature of military operations in Malaya. This picture shows a paratrooper pulling down his 'chute' after landing in the jungle. What the picture does not reveal, however is the two weeks' trek of a Special Air Service, through swampy jungles before a linking was effected with the paratroops.

The Welfare Scene

WELL done Bombay. This week Bombay annexes the boquet. Superintendent Bowman of Census operations disclosed that 48.02 per cent population in Greater Bombay was returned as literate during the last counting This is an achievement of which all of us can be well proud.

The credit, however, goes to Balasaheb Kher, Bombay Chief Minister in charge of Education, the Bombay City Society Education Committee and scores of sincere workers like Mrs. Kulsum Sayani.

The literacy percentage for the whole State is 24 while Gujerat districts record 30 per cent literacy. Ahmedabad returned 32.26 per cent, Amreli 29.96 per cent, Kaira 29.18 per cent, Surat 29.05 per cent East Khandesh 28.15 per cent, Poon 27,68 per cent and Baroda 27.55 per cent. It is surprising that such a traditional educational centre as Poona should be beaten hollow by Amreli, Kaira, Surat and East Khandesh. Wake up Poona and do something about this.

GUJERAT RECORD

It is heartening to note that female literacy in Gujerat was higher than in other regions of the State. Barring Greater Bombay where 37.35 per cent women are literate Kaira and Surat districts claim 19.46 and 19.11 per cent while Poona only 15.36 per cent.

Among districts where literacy figure is less than 15 per cent are the Dangs, Banaskantha, Kolhapur, Sabarkantha and Sholapur. I hope that the Social Education Department will take special interest in these areas so that by next census the whole of Bombay State may return 50 per cent literacy figures.

Let us, however, not be under any illusions that literacy is any substitute for the education of the whole man: it is only the first step which facilitates communications of ideas and flow of knowledge

Prison Reform

The Conference of Inspectors-General of Prisons held in Bombay last week was inaugurated by a jail-bird who had seven years to his credit and is now Bombay's Home Minister. Shri Morarji Desai, distilling his past experience behind the bars, rightly said on the occasion.

"You should treat prisoners on equal terms and create confidence and self-respect in them so that when they come out of jails they may behave as respectable citizens."

The Conference called to devise ways and means of treatment and rehabilitation of the offender was presided over by that Grand-old-man of the prison-world Lt. Col. Oberoi, Inspector-General of Prisons, Uttar Pradesh.

The Conference was called by the Government of India so as to enable Prison-Chiefs to discuss matters with Dr. Walter. C. Reckless, the U.N. Expert on Criminology, now conducting at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, a Special Course of training for Jail Officers drawn from all over India.

STANDARDIZATION

The main recommendations of the Conference pertain to the creation of a Central Bureau of Prisons at New Delhi to give advice and guidance to the States with a view to standardization of jail administration on a national basis. The Conference discussed various questions relating to prison administration, police lock up, probation and after-care, juvenile courts, remand homes, certified schools, borstals, research and standard statistics publications, as also the question of recruitment and training of probation officers, welfare and jail officers

This was the first time when the Inspectors General met at a Conference to discuss common problems and it is hoped that the Government will not shelve the valuable recommendations made by their own officers. A progressive line of treatment of delinquency is long over due in our country.

While on the question of Prison Reform, I must mention the progressive policy statement made by Hyderabad's new Home Minister Mr. Digambarrao Bindu. The new proposals include wage for prisoners in jail factories, establishment of canteens, and panchayats within prison walls, a more extensive vocational service and agricultural colonies. All these measures are praise-worthy but I wish our politicians issue less of policy statements and concentrate more on giving a review of what has actually been accomplished.

Despite this, we must congratulate the Hyderabad administration on taking yet another progressive measure towards social welfare.

Tribal Welfare

Some time back the Indian Conference of Social Work in a Memorandum suggested the establishment of Forest Co-operative Societies. Such societies are already in existence in Bombay State and the other day the Fourth Conference of Forest Labourer's Co-operation was held in Narsinhpur, Belgaum district. Mr. Naik Nimbalkar inaugurating the Conference disclosed that at the end of 15 years Bombay will have no less than 550 forest co-operative societies working in the different parts of the country, each society having a membership between 100 to 125.

Close on the heels of the publication of the expert committee report on Tribal Welfare, it is encouraging to be assured that the Government of India is considering an All India enactment for the welfare of tribal people. I understand, that the Ministry of Home Affairs has called in Delhi in May this year a Conference of Experts, Tribal Welfare Workers, Legislators, and Administrators to discuss a comprehensive programme for Tribal Welfare. Let us hope the Union Government will succeed in enthusing all the State departments to take energetic steps towards tribal welfare if they intend to reach anywhere near the goal of total assimilation of tribal people within a short period of a decade.

Swadeshi Drugs

In a disease ridden and populous country like India, the need for drugs and chemicals is so great that it can be a real drain on the national resources if we have to import such essential stuffs as Penicillin and DDT, eternally from foreign markets.

It was, therefore, a great step forward when the first Penicillin and Anti-Biotic Factory was opened at Pimpri near Poona during the last week.

What is significant is the fact that two International organisations like the World Health Organization and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund sponsor this project jointly with the Government of India. The Building and Factory site is expected to be ready by January 31, 1953 and production will start by December the same year. The full production capacity of the plant is 400,000 mega units of penicillin monthly.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY

The day after the foundation stone of the Penicillin Factory was laid at Pimpri, Dr. C. Mani, Regional Director of the World Health Organisation, disclosed at Madras that India's first DDT Factory will be located most probably in Bombay, as another joint enterprise of the World Health Organisation and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. It is expected that India will meet its current requirement of 700 tons of DDT when the Factory starts full production

These new projects show vision and statesmanship on the part of these two International organisations who have hitherto a brilliant record of humanitarian service.

India's manifold health and welfare problems can, however, be eradicated only when we strengthen our socio-economic foundation and are self sufficient in all our essential requirements

Torch Bearer

In these days of high pressure salesmanship even "the Light" must be spread through high powered publicity.

I have just had an occasion to glance through "The Torch-bearer"—a so-called magazine of "Social Work in India". It appears to be a Catholic Journal, though nowhere so mentioned candidly. The Editor—a padree—has had his bearded dignity reproduced in a single number of the Torch-bearer no less than ELEVEN Times in different groups.

Well patronized by prominent advertisers of foreign concerns, the journal appears to have become a sort of joint house journal of the advertising parties.

Spotlight on the news, a chronicle of news seems to be a hyorid mixture of Religion, politics and social news. With notable omissions and many inaccuracies—intentional or otherwise. Read this one (Page 7):

> "December 2—Convocation of Tata Institute of Social Sciences. RANI MAHARAJ SINGH PRESIDED. Miss Irene Pinto, one of OUR social workers received the diploma in social service."

IRRESPONSIBLE JOURNALISM

Rani Maharaj Singh was nowhere near the Convocation scene, on December 2, 1951, at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences. Dr. John Matthai, Chairman of the Governing Board presided.

> "Photo facing page 10—At the social gathering Mr. Sawant, the Labour Officer thanked the Lecturer, A. M. Valenti S.J." (who is by the way the Editor of Torch-bearer).

Mr. Sawant is not the Labour Officer of the Central Government Press, Rev. Editor, but is a Union leader alright! One fails to understand whether these mistakes are due to oversight or otherwise! In any case it is irresponsible journalism.

At this rate, the Torch-bearer will spread confusion and darkness rather than 'der Light'.

"Chaitanya"

Colour Might Make Child Gunman

If you are a parent and want your child to be a warm hearted, relaxed little chap, see that the walls of his nursery or the room where he habitually sleeps are decorated in greens and browns. For according to an American who studies the effect of colour on children (he has recently decorated 50 nurseries in order to do this), the right colours are vital in a child's life.

He says parents should avoid brilliant red on nursery walls. Red stimulates, a child influenced too much by red might become a gunman! Deep blues and purples will give ababy a calm, philosophical outlook, states this expert But he utters this warning: "The worst thing parents can do is to use a lot of conflicting colours."

Why? Because they are "too much of an optical stimulation for a child. The infant will not show it as quickly as an adult but eventually he will get nervous."

If your have a tin of black paint you don't want, your child will be delighted if you slap it over the nursery walls For children accept black as easily as pale pink or blue. But a mother's reaction to a given shade is often transmitted to a child.

The wedding of Shri Krishnakumar K. Oza, Assistant Production Manager of Messrs. Hill Elliot and Co., Bombay, with Smti Jayshri, the daughter of Mr. Shivprasad Buch took place recently at Bhavnagar.

Telengana's Challenge To Hyderabad

(Continued from Page 3 Col. 2)

blem of Telegana which decisively means that the problem of Hyderabad is the land problem in the districts known as the Telengana area. It is not that I am minimising the importance of other problems, educational, economic and the rest. But if democratic life in Hyderabad State is to thrive, it can do so only if it is able to solve the land problem in Telengana and give 8 millions of people a just and equitable means of livelihood in the form of land which is in a great measure monopolised by the few. The peasant must feel that the land is his own and must have assurance that he will get the fruits of his own labours.

My study of the conditions of the village-folk in Telengana area have convinced me that no democracy will work in Hyderabad, unless it removes poverty and squalor pervading the lives of millions of human beings who have suffered the worst type of exploitation for long years past. This is the main problem that the democratic regime will have to solve with boldness and courage. If it fails in this, it fails in every other respect.

I have formulated a plan for the solution of the land problem in Telengana and I propose to reveal it in good time

First Test Of Democracy

As Shri Vinoba Bhave has so aptly put it, we are not so much worried about the Communists, but we should be afraid of our own lethargy, hesitancy and and lack of vision. "Why blame the people? They have gone within those who promised them something and did a bit to remove their poverty."

The method was wrong It brought hell and fire on the people. But what useful purpose will it serve, if only denunciation and condemnation of the wrong methods come and any positive action emanating from the realisation of the realities of the situation is absent?

It is high time that the new regime plunged itself wholeheartedly into action and devise necessary measures to solve the problem. Democracy must ensure decent and honourable existence even to the weakest of the weak. The first test will be the equitable solution of the land problem in Telengana.

All Due To Frustration

The cult of violence has been preached and practised by a section of the people during the past few years. The Razakar regime has ended not without leaving its trail on the events. The violence was quelled by Police Action. A little later, this cult was spread by the Communists in the form of an armed struggle which necessitated the posting of military in some parts of the State. It is therefore quite clear that little breathing time was allowed for bringing about orderly progress in various aspects of the life of the people.

If people come to believe that violence is the way of solving the problem, it will make an end of democracy, and of every thing that is worth the human life. It should be remembered that people do not take to violence willingly. Violence in a great measure is the outcome of frustration.

If an effective solution through peaceful and legitimate method is given, people are bound to go the way of orderly progrsss We have to realise the truth contained in this principle. Once this is understood, there should be no hesitating in forging ahead with progressive measures, even if it means a rude shock here and there. The sooner it is acted upon the better it is, not only for the people of Hyderabad but for the whole of India. If democracy in Hyderabad fails to bring about orderly progress, it stands every risk of failing in other parts of India and probably in the whole country. Telengana it must be remembered, is the main bastion for the activities of the Communist Party of India. The way to combat communism is to effect the necessary socio-economic changes in a democratic way immediately and decisively The problem of Telengana is a challenge to democracy and the first experiment in democratic way of life will succeed in the measure in which this challenge is met, not by force, but by giving the people real progress in every walk of life

Linguistic Provinces

The democratic regime has to face still another problem. Hyderabad State is composed of three liguistic zones, the Andhra, Maharashtra, Karnataka. The future of Hyderabad is vitally linked up with the formation of the Linguistic provinces. Nobody can deny that ultimately Hyderabad State will have to be dismembered and merged into respective linguistic provinces. But there should be no undue haste about it So long as that stage is not in sight, it will be prudent to concentrate all energies in building up the life of the people as a homogenous unit, inspite of the various linguistic, cultural and other distictions.

The people's organisations, as well as the popular Government have to be very watchful and nip in the bud all disruptive tendencies communal, castewise or of any other kind. The democratic regime will have to gear up the administrative machinery to these new tasks. The administrative cadre must assimilate these nationalistic trends and work with the new spirit. If the machinery through which the people's life is to be shaped is unhealthy even the best of the plans will fail. The administrative structure has to be changed if necessary, in order to make it capable of fulfilling the tasks devolving upon it.

All this is no mean task. It requires a forceful vision and resolute will. Let us hope that the new Democracy in Hyderabad has them in ample measure—(IPS copright).

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

George Sixth Australians

A REVOLUTION IN STAMP DESIGN

AUSTRALIA will always hold a high place in the affections of the high-brow philatelist as well the run-of-the-mill collector. Not only have many of her stamps a great research value to the student but there are several items which are extremely popular merely because they are easy on the eye. The stamps of George VI issued by Australia merit a high place in any Empire collection.

STAMP collectors, although they are by no means sectarian in their interests nevertheless tend to concentrate on the issues of their own countries. This is but natural, for stamps obtainable locally will come much cheaper in the long run, added to which there is the added advantage that not many scarce varieties are likely to be missed by the man on the spot.

The three nations which come most readily to mind as concentrating even more than usual on their own stamps are the United States. Great Britain and Australia. A glance through any stamp magazine published in continental Europe will show that the number of stamp advertisements is fairly evenly distributed between various countries. But in the three countries mentioned above, there is a preponderance of advertising devoted to their own issues.

It follows from what has been written above that the stamps of Great Britain will command a much higher rate in England than elsewhere and the same holds true of the issues of Australia, which are dealt with here. In any beginner's collection, there are usually a few dozen copies of the George V definitives, which were available by the tens of thousands some time ago and are still to be got in bulk by weight.

While it will be obvious that most of these will almost certainly be worth a fraction of a penny certain varieties which are not noted in the usual catalogues are listed at extremely high rates in the several specialised catalogues that are published in the Commonwealth. The interest which many Australians felt towards the issues of George V was increased, if anything, in the case of the stamps of his son.

Vanishing Trick

At first it was the usual case of missing the bus. Stamps that appeared plentiful suddenly skyrocketed; sources which advertised certain specimens by the dozen seemed to dry up without any reason. Collectors who had said to themselves, "these stamps are common and there is no need to buy them now" started a mad hunt for missing items with a consequent rise in prices—and before anyone realised what was happening, rarities were born.

The items issued during the reign of George VI will never be as cheap as those of his father, the reason being that demand was very great not only in Australia itself, but throughout the Empire among the thousands of collectors who confined their activities to George VI issues. There is a wealth of interesting material to be had in the stamps of the last reign and the collector who goes in for these issues can be certain of being kept busy quite a while in a detailed study of the numerous varieties.

It is not possible here to give anything more than a general account of these fascinating issues. Although he ascended the throne at the end of 1936, George VI was not crowned until May of the following year. The first stamp to appear during the reign was issued on the 10th of May, and because of its proximity to the Coronation date has often been regarded as a stamp issued expressly for the occasion This is not so, for it was merely a forerunner of the regular definitive series. Having a value of 2d, and coloured red, it bore a full face portrait of the late King dressed in the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet. Issued at the same time was a 1d stamp showing the Queen.

The next design to be used for the series was a medallion portrait of the King with added corner ornaments consisting of sprays of wattles, Australia's national flower. This stamp, when first released, was printed from a defective plate, which failed to show the wattles clearly, thus giving rise to the so-called "white wattles" variety. Stamps from this particular printing are extremely scarce and are priced very high in all the lists, specimens used—contrary to the usual case—being even more expensive than the mint.

Press In Luck

The reason for this lies in the fact that very few were put on general sale. The bulk of the copies were distributed as complimentary copies to the philatelic press along with official hand-outs giving news of the impending issue. So many philatelic journalists managed to get hold of copies of a variety that was soon to be priced at several pounds! Incidentaly, Australia seems to have discontinued this practise of sending advance copies of stamps, so it looks as if newsmen are not going to be able to cash in on any similiar "errors" that might leak out in the reign of Elizabeth II!

The three pence stamp was issued later in a second die and the difference in the various plates are of great interest to the philatelic student. The later printings of the 3d are, however, fairly common. What might be called a true "Coronation" pair was issued in 1938, when the 5/- and 10/- denominations were released showing Their Majesties in their Coronation Robes. The interest of this pair for the specialist lies mainly in the types of paper that were used for the printing. Both stamps are fairly common Although they look quite impressive, it cannot be said that they are well-designed, for the wealth of detail in the engraving is lost, and the heads of the King and Queen seem ridiculously small compared to the rest of the design

The top value of the first definitive series was a distinctive one pound value in large horizontal format. Crowned portraits of Their Majesties form the central feature of the design of this value. Despite its high face value, this stamp was fairly common, for although large quanties were readily snapped up by collectors, there was always a steady flow from commercial mail.

Quite A Hoard

At one time I remember examining a parcel of over two hundred of these stamps which had been collected in a single office by a single individual in the course of only two months! And it might be mentioned that he sold the entire accumulation at an average of a rupee each! Someone else got them, not me! Worse luck!

Fresh designs of the King and Queen were prepared for release in 1942. Artistically they were much less successful than the previous series. Those stamps showing the King portrayed him again in admiral's uniform. The flower sprays were replaced by bunches of nuts of the Eucalyptus tree on the 2½d, stamp, by a gum tree on the 2d, and by two sprightly blue wrens on the 3½d.

A radical departure in design occurred in the stamps is sued in 1950. As designs there was still room for improvement but both stamps—each a fine example of a portrait stamp — were a welcome change. Actually there had been some bold experimenting in some earlier stamps showing other subjects, and the striving for simplicity was later to be climaxed by the newest series—some values of which are still to be released.

For the 1950 portraits, a photograph by Dorothy Wilding, famous portrait photographer from London, was chosen. The king is dressed in civilion clothes and is facing left, while the companion stamp shows the Queen facing right. The queer-looking design in the panels of the stamps is a more or less symbolic representation of the Eucalypt. The same design was used for later stamps issued in altered denominations

Superb Designs

It is difficult to analyse the artistic effect of the latest additions to the Australian Georgians. The 7½ value is well designed stamp, no doubt, and if it had been issued by itself would certaily have merited praise enough. But in comparison with the recently issued 3½d value it pales into insignificance. This latter stamp is the ultimate in economy of design. There is nothing unnecessary about this fine stamp which marks a revolution in the very concept of Australian design.

It gives the name of the country in bold capital letters. The purpose of the label, "Postage", appears in lower case. And the denomination, 3½d, fits snugly into the vacant space left at the base of the sculptured head. There has been some criticism of this latest stamp because the King' head breaks the upper frame. Personally I fail to see in what way this destroys the effectiveness of the portrait, and feel that the latest 3½d is one of the best designs to be issued in any country this year.

After a succession of rather dowdy stamps, Australia seems to have come in into its own. The single value issued for the U P U was a gem of its kind and was showered with almost universal praise. Even more noteworthy, I feel, was the fine 8½d stamp issued in 1950 featuring the magnificent head of Aborigine "One Pound Jimmy". If this consistent improvement in Australia designs is maintained, those items to be issued in the future are assured of a warm welcome from every collector.

Busy Year For French Cols

SEVERAL new stamps have been planned this year for the French Colonies. French Equatorial Africa and the Cameroons will get a new high value Airmail definitive of 500 C. F. A. while Madagascar will also add a 500 Fr value to the air set. The Indian Settlements and St. Pierre and Miquelon will issue three low values.

In addition to these stamps, a complete new series is at present under production for New Caledonia. These stamps are being printed in London. A new country enters the album with the proposed issues for the French Australian Territories in the Antarctic. The French have maintained a fishing station on the Kerguelen Islands since the early part of the century, but this station was abandoned in 1925.

The post office resumed operations at the end of 1951, when the French once again took over the lonely outpost and employed stamps of Madagascar, the items being distinguished by a special postmark — "Archipel Kerguelen".

It is some time since France has issued a uniform series for her colonies. Due soon is a single stamp devoted to the commemoration of religious art. The stamps, which will be Airmails in large format will be produced in many colours. Value is 15 frs plus a 3 franc surcharge. The following places will issue the stamp: French Equatorial Africa, French West Africa, the Cameroons, the Comoro Islands, the French Somali Coast, the French Settlements in India, Madagascar, New Caledonia, the French Oceanic Establishments, St. Pierre and Miquelon Togo, and the Wallis and Futuna Islands.

Finland

The current definitive series of Finland has been augmented by the following values: 10, 15, 25 and 40 markka. The annual Red Cross issue this year comprises three stamps all portraying Field Marshall Mannerheim. Values are as follows: 10 plus 2M; 15 plus 3M; 25 plus 5M.

Follow These Stamps

THE POSITION SEEMS TO BE A LITTLE CLEARER NOW REGARDING THE POLICY LIKELY TO BE FOLLOWED BY COLONIAL ISSUING AUTHORITIES IN THE CASE OF FORTHCOMING STAMPS BEARING PORTRAITS OF THE LATE KING.

Most countries which have already ordered new designs will probably take delivery and place the stamps on sale, while in the case of those orders which have been placed, but where engraving has not yet been taken in hand, the printers will probably hold up work until definite instructions are given.

In the case of several British Colonies, changes in design have been long overdue. It should be realised that ten or twelve years is about the limit of duration of any single issue Either a change is introduced in actual design, or some distinctive change in appearance —colour, etc. is employed after this time. On this basis Jamaica should have altered many of her values long ago. Though the 3d and some of the lower values have been reissued in different colours, the designs are the same as they were a decade ago, while most values have not even appeared in changed colours for over a dozen years. There has been some talk of a change in the unit of Jamaican currency to bring it in line with the West Indian dollar, and this might have held up changes.

Certain of the denominations of the current British Guiana definitives are another instance of long period of issue, the extreme example being the 12c, which has remained the same from the time of George V to the reign of Elizabeth II

There are, however, many colonies which normally do not do much postal business. If any stamps have been issued fairly recently in such places, the chances are that they will appreciate considerably, particularly in the case of used specimens, which are bound to fall for short of demand.

I am not referring to places like the Pitcairn Islands, where over ninety per cent of the used stamps are obviously used on philatelic mail, but to Mauritius, the Seychelles and similar out-of-the-way spots which carry on a fairly substantial trade and whose stamps are to be found legitimately used.

I feel that one of the best sets of King George VI will be the new series for the Seychelles. There is no need for panic buying for the simple reason that the stamps will obviously retain their currency for at least another year, but they are not at all likely to fall to very much below face, and a little judicious hunting for commercially used copies should yield profitable results for future appreciation.

The two values issued by Kenya in connection with the Royal Visit are certain to be in demand in future years, while even the ugly Jamaican "Jamborees" might rise since they will be among the last commemoratives to be issued bearing portraits of King George VI. Stamps that should have been taken a long time ago, but which are still missing from most collections are the Turks Island "Centenaries" of 1948. The "Castries" single value of St. Lucia is also safe enough bet for the future.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted one W. Canning English-make or any other good make new or in good condition Resistance Board suitable for 500 amps. capacity with Ammeter complete. Apply to India Industrial Works Ltd., 55|1 Dharamtolla Road, Salkia, Howrah.

(2093)

TO LET

To let Matheran: "Cragie Burn" fully furnished Bungalow. Apply Payne & Co., Esplanade House, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay. (3026)

PUBLIC NOTICES

BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY.

Admission in Mechanical, Electrical, and Civil and Municipal Engineering leading to B.Sc. (Engineering) Degree, of the Banaras Hindu University, Banaras.

THE NEXT SESSION starts on the 9th July, 1952. The course covers four years in the College and one year on Practical Training in a recognised workshop. Application for admission on prescribed form available from the Principal, Engineering College, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras upto 30-4-52, on receipt of a Crossed Postal Order for Rupees Three only, payable to the Banaras Hindu University at the Hindu University Post Office, will be received duly filled in upto 15th May, 1952. Minimum qualification is Intermediate or equivalent examination with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics with a minimum of 50 percent marks in each subject as well in the aggregate of all subjects. Age limit 21 years. Students appearing at the Intermediate or equivalent examination with above subjects, may also apply. Students have to reside in the University Hostels. Monthly expenses including lodging, boarding and Tuition fees come to about rupees one hundred and twenty only. Full details of the course including syllabuses etc. will be forwarded by registered post on receipt of Rs. 1/8/-. This money may be sent by Postal Order or money order. Stamps will not be accepted. If the amount for application form or Regulation is sent by Money Order, the full address of the remitter and full details of requirement should be written legibly in the money order coupon.

(1844)

INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE — CALCUTTA

Training Course in Statistics

APPLICATIONS in prescribed form, available with the undersigned, are invited from students for admission to a two-year course in Statistics leading to the Associateship of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta. The course includes training in professional practice besides a basic training in theory and application.

2. Minimum qualification for admission is an honours degree in Statistics, Mathematics, Physics or Economics; a student with an honours degree in Physics or Economics should have taken Mathematics as a subsidiary subject.

3. The next session begins in July 1952 and applications are to reach the Registrar, Indian Statistical Institute, Presidency College, Calcutta—12, by the 30th April 1952. A prospectus is available on payment of eight annas either by M.O. or in postage stamps.

K. N. CHAKRAVARTI,
Registrar.

(2078)

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Falgun Vad 12, 2008.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akher 26 1371.
Parsi: Meher 23, 1321
Sunrise 6-41 a.m.,
Sunset 6-51 p.m.
Hightide 10-04, 22-42
Lowtide 04-13, 16-,08

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA The Shrine of Supreme Culture Service by Sri Trivikram on: "Danger of feeling we know what we don't." Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road. Shivaji Park. 5-30 p.m.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN HIMACHAL

All-India Weather

POONA, March 22 (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday. Summary of observations recorded at 8-30 a.m. IST.

Thundershowers have been fairly widespread in Himachal Pradesh and occurred locally in Northwest Uttar Pradesh the plains of the Punjab (I), East Rajasthan, Malabar and South Kanara and Travancore-Cochin. Weather has been dry over the rest of the country.

Night temperatures have risen generally over Northeast India, Uttar Pradesh, the central parts of the country, Gujarat, Deccan (Desh), the South Konkan and Hyderabad, and were slightly to appreciably above normal in North and West Uttar Pradesh, and their adjoining parts of the Punjab (I), North Madhya Bharat and Gujerat. They were, however generally below normal elsewhere over the country.

Forecast valid until Sunday: Thundershowers will be fairly widespread in the Simla Kumaon Hills and occur locally in the plains of Northwest Uttar Pradesh and of the Punjab (India) A few showers are also likely to occur in East and Southeast Uttar Pradesh and Travancore-Cochin.

Forecast for Poona and neighbourhood valid until Sunday evening. Ocassionally gusty winds late afternoon evening. Slight fall in night temperature. Fair to fine weather.

The following is the daily weather chart showing maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past twentyfour hours from first March 1952 and departure from normal recorded at 8-30 a.m. IST today.

Bangalore	89	63	0	0—0.3
BOMBAY	91	71	0	0 0
Cheerrapunji	73	56	0	5.5+2.1
Darjiling	61	45	0	1.9+0.8
Hyderabad (Dn)	95	66	0	0—0.4
Jamshedpur	93	74	0	0 0.5
Kanpur	95	69	0	0.8+0.5
Kodaikanal	64	48	0	0.5—0.3
Mahabaleshwar	86	65	0	0—0.1
Mangalore	90	78	0	0 -0.1
Marmagao	86	77	0	0 0
Mussoorie	68	40	0.2	3.0 +0.0
Mysore	90	70	0	0—0.3
Ootacamund	67	41	0	0.1—0.6
Poona	99	61	0	0 0
Shillong	71	45	0	1.7+0.4
Sholapur	98	69	0	0—0.2
Simla	61	34	0.1	2.3+0.5
Surat	101	67	0	0 0

RANI MAHARAJ SINGH TO OPEN

BOMBAY, Saturday: Rani Maharaj Singh will perform the opening ceremony on Monday of the Fancy Easter Bazaar and the Sale of Work organised by the ladies of the Habonim Work Room, situated at Forbes Street, opposite the Army and Navy Stores.

Mercerised sheets and pillow cases, knitted wear and hand embroidered lines meant for ladies, gents and children and various other articles to suit all pockets will be available at the Sale at a fairly cheap rate.

PONDICHERRY, March 22 (PTI): Mr. R. K. Tandon, India's Consul General in French establishments, arrived here on Friday from Delhi, where he had gone for routine official consulta-

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, March 23.

BOMBAY

244 m. 07-40 Programme, 07-45 A L Shrikant, G songs, 08-15 D R Nimbargi, volcal, 11-45 M V Mainkar, asavari vilambit, 12-15 For woman, G 13-10 M M Golvalkar, tar shahnai, 13-40 Week's prog., 13-45 Sunday afternoon 'prom'. 17-30 D R Nimbargi, kh. shree, 18-10 M M Golvalkar, shahnai. 18-30 S Sawkar, madhuvanti, 19-00 A L Shrikant, G song, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 Air trio. 19-30 S Golatkar party, B Das and B Nath compositions, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 M V Mainkar, bihag, 20-45 A L Shrikant, G songs, 21-15 N Mahadevan, K music, 21-45 We present, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Rimsky; Korsakov.

VARIATIONS. 353 m—07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 S Nageshkar, tabla, 08-45 S Sawkar, M pad 11-00 Request prog., 12-15 S Sharma, "Jalanjali", H, 13-00 S Sawkar, M pad, 13-30 Sawitri Gidwani, M songs, 13-50 M Verma, vocal, 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 Tarana, Air artist, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 M Verma, M, songs, 20-30 H R Bachehan, katha-kavya (padmavat), 20-45 Letters' replies, H, 21-00 Sawitri Gidvani, H songs, 21-30 Radio trailer, M, 21-45 M M Golvalkar, tar shahnai, 22-00 D R Nimbargi, vocal, 22-20 M Verma vocal

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250 m., 326.1 m. —08-15 Savare savaathe, 08-30 D. K. Muley, khayal, 9-00 For children, G, 18-00 B. M. Patel, geets, 18-20 Sudha Divetia. geets, 18-30 For rural listeners, G, (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.) 18-35 Jamana (Ahm.), 19-00 D. K. Muley, khayal, 19-15 Nhanalan's geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Swarvilas (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.) 20-00 B. M. Patel, khayal 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Bharat music (Ahm.), 21-15 Sudha Divetia, geets, 21-30 D. K. Muley, kh. v.d.

RADIO CEYLON

7-15 a. m. It's a good day, 7-30 BBC news, 7-45 Light and bright, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Sons of the Pioneers, 9-00 Radio Ceylon Camera Club, 9-15 Pen Friends Corner, 9-30 Choice of People, 10-30 Jazz Record Shop, 11-00 Hindi programmes, 12-00 noon Modern Concert Hall, 12-30 p. m. Curtain call. 5-00 Hindi programmes, 6-30 Lipton Show (Hindi), 6-45 Hindi programmes, 7-00 Singing Americans, 7-15 Music from Latin America, 7-30 Waltezes of World 7-55 Rhodes Record of Day, 8-00 Famous Tenors, 8-30 Melody Tours (Govt. Tourist Bureau), 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy. 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

SAIGON

19-15—19-30 News, 19-30—20-00 Gramophone Records as requested by or for Listeners.

B.B.C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—16-15 Sports, 16-45 Quotation, 18-45 Badminton A-E Championship 19-00 Melody from stars, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 W. Kolarz, International Communism, 21-00 Rays a laugh, 21-45 London forum 22-15 Service, 23-00 In town tonight 23-40 Home news from Br.

EASTERN SERVICE — 19-30 London calling Asia, 19-30 In Hindi for India, 19-45 For children 20-15 In Urdu for Pak. 20-25 Meet students, 20-35 Letters' replies.

INTERVIEW WITH ROBERT NEUMANN

On March 23 at 9-45 P.M. All India Radio, Bombay will broadcast an interview with Robert Neumann, a well-known novelist who recently visited Bombay. The interviewer will be Gersen de Cuhna.

The programme can be heard on Bombay-A (244 and 41.44 metres).

DUST STORM IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, March 22 (PTI): A fifty-mile-an-hour dust storm blew over Delhi this afternoon.

The storm was accompanied by a drizzle, but did not cause any damage.

According to weather experts the storm was caused by a secondary western disturbance lying over southwest United Provinces and the neighbourhood of Madhya Bharat. The weather was squally last night in the capital.

DRAMATIC ARRESTS IN CITY MURDER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Bombay police made a dramatic midnight jeep-dash to arrest the alleged killer of the 42-year old wealthy widow, Radhabai Motla, flee ing towards Mahad in a State Transport Bus, 130 miles beyond Bombay on Thursday night.

The entire stolen property—gold ornaments, cash and clothes, valued at Rs. 3.000 had been recovered by the police

The police having failed to trace the alleged killer, Dhondu, who was working as the domestic servant of the deceased, enquiries were instituted at both the railway terminii as well as at the State Transport Centre. The police had received prior information from one of the 'Ramas' of the locality to the effect that Dhondu intended to leave Bombay the same day.

From the description of the accused it was finally ascertained that he had left at four o'clock in the evening the same day in a State Transport Bus. S. I. Bhiwalkar of the Bombay C.I.D. started in pursuit at midnight, and overtook the accused at Dasgaon, a hundred and thirty miles from Bombay, just as he was about to leave for Mahad by motor launch.

From the person of Dhondu the police seized cash of Rs. 1,925, a gold wrist watch, a gold chain and some new apparel. Ratnu Babu with whom the accused seemed to be on very friendly terms wass also arrested on suspicion.

MORE ARRESTS

The police have also taken into custody on suspicion Jethalal Karasondas, the adopted son of the deceased's father and Bhiva Bhiku a colleague of his.

Information of the murder was received by the police at 11 a.m. on Thursday last. S. I. Walavalkar went to the flat of the deceased situated on the top floor of Radha Building, 2nd Caval Cross Lane, Gaiwadi, and found Radhabai Motla lying in her bed, all covered up in a blanket. The three door to her flat were found latched from the inside.

The S. I., however, noticed that the fourth door opening to the terrace was latched from outside. The deceased who was the owner of the building was the sole occupant of the flat. It is learnt that she used to have large amounts of money in her house, and probably had Rs. 1,200 in cash with her at the time of the murder. She also had ornaments including a gold key chain. Close examination of the premises disclosed that the entire cash and gold chain were missing and the keys were scattered all over the place. The steel safe was also found open.

Dhondu, the servant, was found missing after the offence, which, the police believe, took place between 5-30 a.m. and 7 a.m. on Thursday.

Pending further investigations, all the accused were remanded to custody by Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Saldhana, at the Esplanade Court todav.

2 SIKHS FALL OUT: 1 IN HOSPITAL

BOMBAY, Saturday: Two Sikhs residing in a chawl near the K.E.M. Hospital quarreled over some domestic trouble last evening. One of them is stated to have used his sword and injured the other. The injured person is admitted in a hospital.

2 ELECTED TO MADRAS COUNCIL

MADRAS, March 22 (PTI): Mr. K. Balasubramania Ayyar and Mr. K. Bashyam ex-Minister were declared elected to the State Legislative Council from the Madras (south) graduates constituency.

The election of Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar and Dr. P. V. Cherian from the same constituency was already announced.

Eleven candidates contested for the four seats.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN

States Asked To Review Progress

NEW DELHI, March 22.

The Planning Commission has asked the State Governments to review the progress of the first year's operation of the Five-Year Plan, which is almost nearing completion. This information is required both for the final report on the Five-Year Plan and also for a comprehensive country-wide review on the Working of the Plan during 1951-52 and the prospects for the year 1952-53 which the Planning Commission has to prepare for consideration at the first meeting of the National Development Council. Comprehensive details have been called for, including the availability of funds for the development projects, the progress of expenditure on development, progress in the execution of important schemes, the machinery of administration of the Plan and the extent of public co-operation secured. The State Governments have also been asked to give their own assessment of the State plans as a whole for the year 1951-52.

FOREIGN LIQUOR FOR EMERGENCIES

BOMBAY, Saturday: Permits for the possession of brandy or rum for medicinal use on emergent occasions expiring on March 31, 1952, will be renewed on payment of a reduced fee of Rs. 2 provided that an application for the purpose is made, in the prescribed form, within 15 days from the date of expiry of the permit In the cases in which applications are not made within that period, the full fee of Rs., 5 will be charged.

Counting Of Votes In Council Elections

BOMBAY, Saturday: In respect of the elections to the Bombay Legislative Council and the Council of States by members of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, the counting of votes will be done at the Assembly Hall, Bombay 1, on March 28 and 29, respectively. Counting will commence at 12 noon on those days.

THOMSON

The Great English Poet Said

"LET HEALTH MY NERVES AND FINER NERVES BRACE"

Modern LIFE is a war of NERVES

NERVOUS DEBILITY —— Big BANE of big CITIES

- MISFORTUNE
- OVERWORK
- SELF ABUSE
- WORRY
- CHRONIC INDIGESTION

are common causes of Nervous Debility.

FORGETFULNESS — DELUSIONS — HALLUCINATIONS FEAR COMPLEX — THOUGHTS OF SUICIDE

are its terrible consequences Get rid of Nervous Debility.

Use

NAVRATNA KALPA

invented by

KAVIRAJ PT. DURGA DATT SHARMA, Vaidya Vachaspati (Gold Medalist)

A compound of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies and such other precious stones, nine in all.

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Between You And Me

By "Me"

A DOG buried by an avalanche near Gadmen Valley in Switzerland was dug out alive after twenty nine days.

He or she or it must be a born Hata Yogi.

* *

Referring to the loss of crores in Bombay markets due to the slump, Pandit Nehru remarked: "Surely, the money has not gone out of the country. If someone has lost, others have benefited".

Pt. Nehru knows neither a Bull nor Bear. As a politician-cum-scientist, he merely airs the theory: when a candle burns, nothing is lost.

* *

Leave the administrator alone, is the call of Mr. Gorwalla to the politician.

Leave and let leave.

* *

The first elephant to fly the Atlantic from Pakistan is "Raja", a gift from the Governor of East Bengal to the Boston Parks Commission.

This will considerably help the "Elephant Boy" politics of Zafrullah at the U.N.O. show.

* *

The U.S. Marines report that the Communists at Korea have begun building underwater bridges to conceal river crossings from the United Nations planes.

One has sufficiently heard of the Comrades' underground feats. Now they are out to play Patal Bhairavi.

* *

Mr. K. M. Munshi complains that he is the most cartoonised person in India, and his face is disfigured with a long nose in daily papers.

The cartoonist cannot help it. He has to earn his bread by face-lifting. This par-boiled treatment is evidently a return gift for the par-boiled rice which the cartoonist gets.

* *

Monkeys and mice were the first passengers in a rocket which was fired eighty miles into space over New Mexico. America is evidently out for the formation of a "Vanar Sena" on the Outer Space to contain communism in other "Spheres".

* *

Report comes from Malabar of the preparation of a banana essence, which, when mixed with soda, is as intoxicating as whisky.

Charming Malabar is a land of charms. It has made a success of prohibition by tapping the banana tree. Is banana, the fruit of the forbidden tree?

* *

The People's Democratic Front in Hyderabad has resolved to depose the Nizam.

The Raj Pramukh will not budge, as he is under the protective wings of a pressurised plane.

* *

A woman member has been added to the Burma Cabinet. Dr. Sushila Nayar, formerly of the Wardha Ministry, has now been promoted to the Delhi Cabinet. Shrimati Sumitra Devi, and Adivasi M.L.A. from Rewa, is a candidate for the Presidential election of the Republic.

Mrs. Roosevelt has to revise her dictum that the time has not yet come for American women to contest for the Presidency.

* *

A gallup poll in Witwatersrand University has resulted in an overwhelming verdict that sport is more important than culture.

The Film Stars' Cricket in Bombay is a further proof nearer home.

* *

A woman who was once a man's wife in Colombo is today the husband of a pretty fifteen year old girl.

Already we have enough and more of the problem child. Why this 'problem man' now?

* *

According to a British Brigadier, Russia is like Lenin lying in state in glass coffin in Moscow.

But Stalin is not prepared to oblige the waiting undertakers.

* *

Addressing a meeting at Kharagpur, Pt. Nehru said that he was tired of being addressed as "Your Excellency" and "Honourable".

What about "Right Honourable", "Wrong Honourable" and the latest brood of "Left Honourable"?

* *

MR. Yehudi Menuin, world famous violinist, is not only a savant of music but a student of art, architecture and sculpture. During his tour in India for recitals, he has kept himself busy studying the sculptural and architectural beauty of the country. He has seen the Taj, Ajanta and Mahabalipuram, which mark three milestones in the architectural history of India.

The Moghul, Buddhist and Pallava styles of building reveal the inner urge and spiritual trends motivating the age. You may ask, what has a violinist to do with sculpture and architecture. To this, Mr. Yehudi has given the answer. In a talk with some press representatives he said "Indian music, architecture and sculpture were symbolic of Indian thought. Indian music was more refined and its melody was extremely expressive." In this context, it is rather significant that Bombay organisers of his concerts presented him with the figurine of a goddess and an image of Buddha. It is a gift which he will cherish most as a momento of his Indian visit.

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Though Indian music is a distinct art, with its own codes and conventions, it has affinities with the kindred arts like dance, painting, architecture and sculpture. In fact, the poetry of Indian music contains the quintessence of Indian philosophy ably expounded by composers like Surdas, Haridas and Thyagaraja. In a sense, Indian music is a vocal architecture, wherein the artistes with deft manipulation of voice picturises the image of the song. The rendering of Dhrupad, Khyal or Pallavi in various styles, building up the raga or ragini stage by stage in perfect intonation and crowning it with a crescendo in top octaves, is the exact replica of Indian architecture whose highlights are the Taj, the Tanjore tower and the Belur temple.

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The Vilambit of Abdul Karim Khan or Faiz Khan which was poetry in slow motion, reminded one of the broad base of a tower. The mid octave flights of Pandit Omkarnath or Ariyakudi, with a plethora of "Tans", "shuttle tans" and elusive airs, show the structural beauty that is Indian music. The top octave flashes and curves of Smt. Subbulakshmi or Kesarbai pointing the melody of the song in the authentic accents of the composer look like the crowning finish of the Tanjore tower, whose shadow is said to fall within itself. Not that we are wanting in modern skycrapers in Indian music. The starry ilit and stratospheric heights of our doyen playback singers who take daring liberties with the classical traditions, remind one of the glory of the leaning tower of Pisa. The link between dance and sculpture is perhaps more intimate. The Radha-Krishna dance in Kathak and the "Tillana" in Bharat Natyam are full of sculpturesque poses of gods and goddesses, as though they are in flesh and blood. Music and dance have inspired other arts and have, in turn, been influenced by them. To miss this essential unity is to miss the spirit and central purpose of Indian arts.

* *

WITH the advent of independence, there is a big upsurge of parochialism, linguism and regionalism. These separatist tendencies have become so pronounced that they threaten to obliterate the vital links and integral forces that won us freedom. The apostles of separatism point to the defeat of the Congress in Tamilnad, Andhra and Chhota Nagpur as pointers and urge the formation of separate provinces as the way out of the Congress debacle. While the hot-gospellers of the Dravida Kazhagam raise the cry of indepent Dravidastan as the only way against North Indian exploitation, Mr. Jaipal Singh declares that the Adivasis have no faith in Indo-Aryans, and demands the formation of a Jharkhand State to protect the backward tribe from exploitation by the more advanced sections. From Communalism, it is a go-back to racialism. The separatists believe that their regional areas have adequate local resources to ensure plenty and prosperity for the people. Even Swami Sitaram loudly proclaims that famine in Rayalaseema and other catastrophies will be a thing of the past, the moment "Vishala Andhra" comes into being. It is surprising the staunch nationalists in their craze of provincialism forget India as a whole.

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The Congress stands committed to the principle of linguistic provinces and will speed up the implementation of the same, provided the separatists do not queer the pitch. But Swami Sitaram's slogan of "Vishala Andhra now and here" will delay the cause, more than help it. Pandit Nehru has rightly told him that he should direct his efforts to convince the people of Tamilnad about the justice of the Andhra demand, rather than confront the Central Government with Satya-view that a campaign of the type proposed by Pandit Nehru will create bad blood between the Tamils and Andhras. This is sheer escapism of an irresponsible type. He evidently wants to involve the Central Government in a provincial wrangle to pull his chestnuts out of fire. This clearly reveals the magnitude of the problem and the conflicting forces that have to be resolved before the advent of "Vishala Andhra." Here, hurry will mean further delay.

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Under the cover of demand for linguistic provinces a new type of linguistic imperialism and aggressive regionalism is rearing its head which threatens to undermine the unity of India. Every province unconsciously feels that it has enough and more of food and goods, and can ensure self-sufficiency if left to itself. Many fail to realise that the food map of India has been completely changed after the Partition. Tanjore and Nellore, which are reputed to the rice granaries of India, are unable to stave off the famine conditions in Rayalaseema and scarcity in Tamilnad despite the fact that the Centre has imported and distributed a large quantity of rice from Burma and the Far East. The magnanimous call of Pandit Nehru to North India to forgo rice and substitute the same with other grains to give relief to the starving millions of the South is patriotism in deed. This is the spirit which should animate Indian citizens, if the message of freedom is to be brought to the doors of the common man.

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There are some states which enjoy a special advantage either in food grains or industrial goods and which want to use the same as a bargaining counter or for profiteering. Also there are people who feel that theirs is a surplus area and hence entitled to full rice or full wheat. They are deaf to the wail of agony and despair loudly calling from the drought areas. Citizens of this category have still their mind steeped in the days of British Raj and have not realised the duties and responsibilities which freedom has put on their shoulders. No Indian shall starve in free India, and it is the first duty of every citizen to join the holy crusade against hunger, poverty and want. If Bengal is to play hide and seek with her jute, Bihar with her minerals, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh with their surplus food grains and Bombay with Textile Goods on the basis that they are their own it will be line clear for rebellion and revolution. Shri. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer made a bid to build the independence of Travancore on the thorium and monozite sands. He was sent to the political sand dunes. This should prove an object lesson to those who are out to rear provincial autarchy under the cover of linguistic provinces.

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In the context of this situation, the demand of the Nagas for a sovereign and independent Nagastan is amazing. No wonder that Pandit Nehru turned down their demand. Situated in the North-Eastern Frontier of India, the Naga land is bounded by Burma in the East and by China in the North. This area has become india's strategic centre since the advent of independence. The mountainous tracts and the jungle lands give natural facilities for Communist infiltration, and India is keeping watch and vigil on this frontier. Shri Prakasa and Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram have extensively travelled the Naga land and tried to bring about better Indo-Naga relations. But the Nagas have always harped on their right to independence and even boycotted the general elections. They are two lakhs strong on the Indian border and two lakhs more on the Burmese Border. The Nagas are a race of head-hunters, though many of them have given up that pastime recently. Mr. Phizo, their leader who led the deputation to Pandit Nehru is a romantic figure with records of daring and bravery to his credit. He co-operated with Netaji's I.N.A. in the temporary occupation of Kohima. He has a scarred face because of the bullet wound he received in an encounter with the British in the last war. The Naga land, though thinly populated, has rich deposits of oil and coal. With the guerilla armies menacing the Sino-Burma border and the onward march of Communism sovereign Nagastan will be a nine day's wonder. The threat of Satyagraha against India Government is an ill-advised move.

"THE SPLIT."

DEMOCRACY FOR DELHI STATE

(Continued From Page 3 Col. 5)

heart or lung condition can do, and how early he can start most important factors in any rehabilitation programme."

Going into the basic principles necessary in a rehabilitation programme for such cases, Dr. Sen says, "First of all, a correct diagnosis and evaluation of the prognosis are essential. Then the physical qualities, mental characteristics and vocational abilities of the patient must be determined, recorded and evaluated before treatment is started."

Dr. Sen advises close analysis of the effect of the patient's illness "whether he has the will to make the best of what he has left."

The surgeon continues, "physiological work load capacity tests may give us a fairly accurate index as to how much physical effort may be allowed within the margin of safety, and we may be able to tell the patient exactly what the limits of his physical capabilities are—and this in itself will be a tremendous fillip in his reconditioning."

The Nyes Leave

The British High Commissioners staff made an unusual gesture to its retiring High Commissioner, Sir Archibald Nye who left for Britain on 20th inst.

Lady Nye was greatly attached to two Chesla China pieces—Shephard and Shephardess—which formed part of the decoration in their New Delhi house. They were the property of Her Majesty's Government. Members of the staff purchased both the pieces from the Ministry of Works and presented them to the Nyes.

Lady Nye has been ill for some months and has been suffering from jaundice. She was taken in an ambulance to airport and in a stretcher to the aeroplane. Her daughter, Sheila Stevenson has stayed behind. She will be leaving in April for Rhodesia before joining her parents. It is a matter of common knowledge that Her Majesty's Government has greatly appreciated Sir Archibald's services and offered him several alternatives from which he selected Canada. Madras remained his first love in India, which he always called the wright side of the world.". They will be greatly missed in New Delhi.

SCIENCE AND WAR

"Science may change the weapons, may extend the field of conflict, may expose us to new risks, but warfare, with its horrors and beastliness, springs from the passions and prejudices of us all."

Prof. K. MATHER.

Psychologists On Politics

Capable of arousing convictions that are difficult to distinguish from the perfervid beliefs of religious converts and associated at the same time with every variety of hostile expression from plain insult to persecution and civil war, politics provide mankind with an arena in which their ideals can openly jostle with their prejudices, their reformist zeal struggle for place with their need to dominate and their revolutionary caprices conflict with devotion to rule of thumb. The fact that political parties range themselves in opposing camps and, when not preoccupied with their own virtues, are busy pointing out the wrongheadedness of their opponents, need not conceal from us that, regarded as a political animal, man is constantly at loggerheads with himself. There is in fact no stouter Tory than a revolutionary in power and in opposition, no greater revolutionary than a die-hard."

—Edward Glover: A Psychological Approach to Party Politics (Horizon).

Guest Of Honour Fancied In Lumley Cup

SAMURAI IS BEST ON FORM

(BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

TWELVE stayers from Class III are left in for the Lumley Gold Cup, the attraction in tomorrow's card. Guest of Honour who is jointly owned by M/s Chandulal Shah and Aziz Ahmedbhoy is in peak form at the moment and is likely to score from Mr. Ardeshir's Firdaussi.

In the Ajmere Plate over ten furlongs, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wadia's Samurai who was a late and close third over a mile last time, will be distinctly at an advantage by the extra two furlongs and is likely to triumph.

SELECTIONS

The following are the probable runners with riders and my selections:—

THE DAPOLI PLATE Div. I (6 Furlongs)

Marhaba (—) 9-8; Kowkab (—) 9-3; Loch Stella (Chavan) 8-13; Black Magic (Medhe) 8-12; Fox Trot (Kasbekar) 8-12; Thunderer (—) 8-12; Dilbahar (—) 8-11; Little Star (—) 8-9; Arctic Princess (—) 8-7; Precious Necklace (Khade) 8-7; Indy (McGaffin) 8-3; Rafat (—) 7-11; Non Violence (Duncombe) 7-11; Peggotty (Purtu) 7-8.

Loch Stella — Win
Precious Necklace — Next Best
if ab. Fox Trot

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THE DAPOLI PLATE Div. II (6 Furlongs)

Yearling (Bhoor) 9-2; Fowzia (Amir) 8-13; Mirella (—) 8-7; Chandni Raat (Chavan) 8-7; Mayurdhvaj (Kheem) 8-8; Happy Lad (Damodar) 8-5; Will to Power (Fakir Mahomed) 8-4; Ali Janab (—) 8-2; Hyperior (—) 8-1; Silver Shield (—) 7-13; Avenger (—) 7-11; Malabar Star (—) 7-11; Steve (Purshottam) 7-10.

Fowzia — Win
Happy Lad — Next Best

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THE SYED MUSTAPHA PLATE Div. I (6 Furlongs)

H. R. H. (—) 9-2; Casanova (Kasbekar) 8-12; Sir Galahad (Amir) 8-8; Bishop's Lot (—) 8-5; Pessimist (—) 8-4; Radiator (—) 8-2; Don't be Silly (Duncombe) 8-2; Fulnana (Damodar) 8-0; Georgette (Pierce) 8-0; Bright Faith (Cracknell) 8-0; Well Away (Chavan) 7-12; Rashtrapati (—) 7-12; Regal Domain (—) 7-10.

Bright Faith — Win
Don't Be Silly — Next Best

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THE CHIPLUN PLATE (1¼ Miles)

Gay Duke (Purtu) 9-3; Army and Navy (—) 9-2; My Lucky Star (—) 8-13; Pop (Amir) 8-13; Botticelli (Medhe) 8-13; Luminary (Ghaus Khan) 8-13; Passing Bell (Damodar) 8-12; Amarnath (Chavan) 8-7; Golden Square (Khade) 8-12; Robert Moori (—) 8-7; Never Again (Pierce) 8-5; God's Gift (—) 8-0; Shah Alam (Kasbekar) 7-13; Raj Mukut (—) 7-13; Halal (—) 7-12; Nishan (—) 7-3

Gay Duke — Win
Pop — Next Best

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THE ACUMEN PLATE (5 Furs.)

Orloff (—) 8-12; Gold Ranger (Duncombe) 8-12; Rajgadh (Cracknell) 8-12; Raj Bahadur (Kheem) 8-12; Dil Lagi (—) 8-12; Tabriz (Khade) 8-12; Matador (Duffy) 8-12; Miss Joy (Chavan) 8-9; Nagina (Khade) 8-9; Homely (—) 8-9, Maid of Persia (Amir) 8-9; Durnev (J. Bhosle) 8-9; Zamlak (Kasbekar) 8-9; Matwali (—) 8-9; Rani Luxmi (—) 8-9; Navely (—) 8-9.

Matador — Win
Nagina — Next Best
if ab Miss Joy

THE AJMERE PLATE (1¼ Miles)

Chhota Sahib (—) 9-4; Downpour (—) 8-13; Der-Nue-Way (—) 8-12; Samurai (Khade) 8-11; Brave Prince (—) 8-7, Gay Radha (Cracknell) 8-3; Majestic Way (—) 8-0; Mansoor Beg (—) 7-13; Assault (Kheem) 7-12; Laughing Baby (—) 7-11; Happy Go Lucky (Duncombe) 7-11; Maduri (—) 7-11; Cocktop (—) 7-10; Usha Kiran (—) 7-8; Khan Saheb (Kasbekar) 7-5.

Samurai — Win
Downpour — Next Best
if ab. Khan Saheb

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THE LUMLEY GOLD CUP (1¼ Miles).

Rana Pratap (Kheem) 9-2; Firdaussi (—) 8-8; Royal Guard (—) 8-11; Guest of Honour (Duncombe) 8-9; Trumpeldor (McGaffin) 8-8; Haseen (Purtu) 8-8; Chocolate Baby (—) 8-8; Gang Bhup (Kasbekar) 8-5; Bihari (Cracknell) 8-3; Makarpura (Khade) 8-0; Mack (—) 7-13; Taslaroon (Chavan) 7-13.

Guest of Honour — Win
Firdaussi — Next Best

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THE SYED MUSTAPHA PLATE Div. II (6 Furlongs)

Rajguru (Kheem) 9-2; Sweetie Shah (—) 8-13; Gay Pilot (—) 8-11; Piarehind (—) 8-10; The Cavalier (Damodar) 8-8; Trunk Call (—) 8-7; Philsooph (Chavan) 8-6; Zahir (—) 8-5; Moonlight & Shadows (Kasbekar) 8-4; Shinshinaki (—) 8-3; Musafir (—) 8-2; Bara Mulla (Pierce) 8-2; Fulhurst (Purtu) 8-2; Down South (McGaffin) 8-0; Gallant Man (Ghaus Khan) 7-12; Caltex (Z. K. Khan) 7-8.

Fulhurst — Win
Rajguru — Next Best

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CHOICE TREBLE

Bright Faith
Gay Duke
Matador

* *

FLUKES

Botticelli
The Cavalier

EASY VICTORIES IN TATA SHIELD

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Inter Club Tennos Tournament for the Tata Shield commenced today at the Bombay Gymkhana with Parsee Gymkhana accounting for Radio Club by 6 matches to nil, and Bombay Gymkhana beat Shivaji Park Gymkhana by 5 matches to nil.

The results were as follows:—

PARSEE GYMKHANA BEAT RADIO CLUB 6 MATCHES TO NIL.

J. Mehta and J. R. Vimadalal beat V. T. Kedar and Divetia 6-2, 6-1; beat R. C. Vin and Telang 6-3, 6-0; K. H. Kapadia and S. Bharucha beat Telang and Vin 6-1, 6-2; beat J. Rattonsey and Shroff 6-0, 6-0; P. P. Khergaumwalla and C. J. Cooper beat Kedar and Divetia 2-6, 6-5, 6-4 beat Rattonsey and Shroff 6-0, 6-1.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA BEAT SHIVAJI PARK GYMKHANA FIVE MATCHES TO NIL.

F. Bekkevold and N. K. Waltho beat Godbole and Pusalkar 6-2, 6-2; beat Kishenchand and Mahedevan 6-2, 6-3; P. C. R. Coates and E. F. Westray beat Kishenchand and Mahadekar 6-3, 3-6, 6-5; beat Mahadevan and Lajmi 6-1, 6-3; R. B. Brown and W. A. Stuff beat Mahadevan and Lajmi 6-2, 6-1; vs. Godbole and Pusalkar 5-6 6-4.

Soon Wins Singles Title

LONDON, March 22 (PTI-Reuter): Wong Peng Soon, of Malaya, today won the All-England Men's Singles Badminton Championship defeating his compariot E. B. Shoong, 15-11, 18-13 in the final.

The results of today's play in the All-England Badminton championships which were continued at the Empress Hall. Earls Court were:

WOMEN'S SINGLES (Semifinal)

Mrs. T. Ahm (Denmark) beat Mrs. A. Winter (Denmark) 11-8 11-4.

Miss Aase Jacobsen (Denmark) holder beat Miss I. E. Obeirne (England) 12-11 11-8.

MEN'S SINGLES (Semifinal)

E. B. Choong (Malaya) oeat Paul Holm (Denmark) 15-10 15-1.

Wong Peng Soon (Malaya) holder beat H. A. Heaj (Malava) 15-2 15-0.

MEN'S DOUBLES (Quarterfinals)

Poul Holm and Ole Jensen (Denmark) beat C. Denton and J. H Lawton Smith 15-5 15-11; F. W. Peard and J. J. Fitzgibbon (Ireland) beat John Mygaard and J Hammergaard Hansen (Denmark) 11-15 15-8 15-4; Ole Mertz and Ove Eilertsen (Denmark) beat J. R. Marsland and W. Hute (England) 15-9 15-8; F. L. Choong and E. B. Choong (Malaya) the holders, beat Inge Blomberg and Knumalmgren (Sweden) 15-2 15-6.

(SEMI-FINALS)

Poul Holm and Ole Jensen (Denmark) beat Ole Mertz and Ove Eilertsen (Denmark) 15-5 15-12.

E. L. Choong and E. B. Choong (Malaya) beat F. W. Peard and J. J. Fitz Gibbon (Ireland) 12-15 15-6 15-5.

MIXED DOUBLES (Semifinal)

Poul Holm and Mrs. T. Ahm (Denmark) beat J. Hammergarrd Hansen and Mrs. A. Winther (Denmark) 15-4 15-10.

Ole Jensen and Miss A. Jacobsen (Denmark) beat E. B. Choong and Miss A Choong (Malaya) 15-12 8-15 15-12.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES (Semifinals)

Miss A. Jacobsen and Mrs. T. Ahm (Denmark) beat Mrs. K. M. Henderson and Mrs. M. R. Wyatt (England) 15-5 15-12; Mrs. H. S. Uber and Mrs. Q. M. Allen Webber (England) beat Miss I. L. Cooley and Miss J. R. White (England) 15-4 11-15 15-10.

MEN'S DOUBLES (FINAL)

E. L. Choong and E. B. Choong of Malaya retained the Men's Doubles championship, defeating the Danish pair Poul Holm and Ole Jensen 9-15 15-12 15-7.

U.S. Leads Over Canada

CALGARY, March 22 (PTI-Reuter): The United States took a two-one lead over Canada on the opening of the American Zone Final of the Thomas Cup here.

The winners of the tie meet the winners of the match between Denmark, European Zone champions, and India, Pacific champions, for the right to challenge the holders, Malaya.

Results of yesterday's matches were: Dick Mitchell (United States) beat Darry Thompson (Canada) 15-6, 17-6, Don Smythe (Canada) beat Carmen Mendez (United States) 6-15, 15-11, 15-12, Wynn Rogers and Joey Alston (United States) beat Don Smythe and Budd Porter (Canada) 15-8, 15-6.

CORDEIRO HOCKEY LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Cordeiro Women's Hockey League commenced this evening at the Oval and Lloyd Reclamation grounds.

At the latter ground Lusitanians shared two goals with Wild Cats in the Senior Division. Peggy Black scored for the Cats, while R. Fernandes equalized.

Lynettes 'A' scored a four nil victory over J. B. Vacha School. Isabel Knott (3) and V. D'Souza (1) were the goal scorers.

As Xavier's College failed to turn up against City "B" they conceded a walk-over.

Calcutta Races Conclude

CALCUTTA, March 22 (PTI).

The curtain was rung down on Calcutta Racing at headquarters, and in keeping with tradition favourities were bowled over like 9 pins on the last day.

A long card of 9 events was gone through and the fields were big. Outsider after outsider romped home to the delight of the layers.

Ted Fordyce, who arrived here on January, 19 and left two weeks back becomes the champion jockey with 22 wins. This is a great feat for he was here for only half the season. Fordyce never had a blank day. Second on the list is Fred Peacock with 19 wins.

At the top of the trainers list is Douglas Balfour with 27 wins, second is Captain Breedham with 22.

Mrs. Alex A. Apcar's Little Amber notched up her fourth win of season with today's fine three lengths victory in the level and plate the main event of the day."

Jockey Richardson on Chicken Feed and Dixon on Magic battled all down the straight for supremacy in the Barnwell Plate. The judges failed to separate them and declared a dead heat.

Jockey Percival chalked up a double, his wins on Pan Rose and Little Amber was popular with the public. Dixon also enjoyed similar success on Magic and Sport Royal.

Trainers Breedham Alford and Arched all scored a double.

The following are the results of today's races:—

THE RANAGHAT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

BOLD GUARD 7-10 Rodrigues 1. BOYS HURRAH 9-5 Van Dort 2. PHILTHORA 8-8 Quinn 3. JANIKPURI 7-7 G. Singha 4.

Not run: Jujwanti, Prince Jehangir.

Won by: Head, 3 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 15 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 22. Places Rs. 10 and Rs. 9.

THE HARLEM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

LUCCIOLA 9-4 Morsillo 1. C'EST SI BON 7-13 Peacock 2. SUNDOWNER 8-2 Egan 3. JAMSHEDI NAVROZ 8-4 Thompson 4.

Not run: Dictaphone.

Won by: 1 1/4 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 8 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 17 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 17.

Forecast 933 tickets at Rs. 24 each.

THE RAIPUR PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile.

NO TRUST 8-3 Evan 1. BRAVO 9-2 Cannell 2. SERNISSIMA 9-4 Warren 3. RANG RAO 7-10 Dixon 4.

Not run: Amiko.

Won by: 5 lengths, 1/2 length, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 41 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 53. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 12 and Rs. 10.

THE RAIPUR PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile.

PAN ROSE 9-4 Percival 1. LUCRECE 7-12 Cannell 2. KUNDAN 7-12 Bourgoure 3. LE ROC 8-4 Egan 4.

Not run: Torchlight.

Won by: 2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 40 1/5 seconds

Tote paid: Win Rs. 20. Places Rs. 7, Rs. 7 and Rs. 24.

THE PURENA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

SPORT ROYAL 9-4 Dixon 1 HAULAWAY 8-11 Van Dort 2. GAY VAGABOND 8-5 Remedios 3. MONITRESS 9-3 Morsillo 4.

Won by: 2 lengths, 1 length, Short head.

Time: 1 minute 16 3/5 seconds

Tote paid: Win Rs. 28. Places Rs. 10, Rs. 13 and Rs. 19.

THE BARNWELL PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

CHICKEN FEED 9-4 Richardson 1. MAGIC 7-12 Dixon dead heat. CITY ROSE 9-2 Peacock 3. PRINCE AJIT 8-9 4.

Not run: Motley Hill.

Won by: Dead heat 2 lengths Short head.

Time: 2 minutes 9 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 15 on Chicken Feed and Rs 20 on Magic Places Rs. 18, and Rs. 10 and Rs. 8

THE CLEVELAND PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

LITTLE AMBER 8-5 Percival 1. WINDY WOLD 9-0 Sibbritt 2. JEREMYFISHER 7-10 Nolan 3. ESMON 7-12 Egan 4.

All ran.

Won by: 3 1/2 lengths, Head, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 27 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 14. Places Rs. 5, Rs. 5 and Rs. 14.

SIXTH CONSOLATION. PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

LOVELY FLIGHT 7-11 Cannell 1. PORTI 9-7 Peacock 2. GOLDEN HOPE 8-7 Van Dort 3. CATDARE 7-10 Egan 4.

Not run: Desert Law, Philorny.

Won by: 3 lengths, Neck, Neck

Time: 1 minute 29 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 34. Places Rs. 10, Rs. 8 and Rs. 17.

THE EXETER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

TRUCEABELLE 7-13 W. Sibbritt 1. GOLDEN TRACE 8-3 Nolan 2. REVIVER 8-12 Richardson 3. ALWENCOURT 8-11 Roderic 4.

Not run: Bramely.

Won by: 2 lengths, 1/2 length, 1/2 length.

Time: 1 minute 14 4/5 seconds

Tote paid: Win Rs. 29. Places Rs. 8, Rs. 7 and Rs. 10.

Hat-Trick By Thornber

PAREL HOCKEY LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A grand hat-trick by centre-forward A. Thornber enabled the senior string of Mazagaon Dock Sports Club to defeat Western Railway "B" who failed to reply in the first division of the Parel Hockey League this evening at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel.

A. Thornber who was the outstanding player on the field scored two goals in the first half and one in the second. The last two goals were scored by his solo effort.

Earlier two matches were played in the Third Division League. In the first match scoring both the goals through C. Otter. Metal Box Sports Club beat Avery Club by two goals to nil. Later O. C. S. Sports Club and National Heroes played a goalless draw.

NATIONAL CHAMPS BEATEN

CALCUTTA, March 22 (PTI): The Rest of India defeated the new hockey state champions, Bengal by a solitary goal in an exhibition match played here today.

The Rest were the superior combination and enjoyed eighty per cent of the exchanges. It was only good goalkeeping by Mendies that enabled Bengal to leave the field narrowly beaten according to the result.

The Rest of India's forwards pinned Bengal in their own area and the mastery of Babu was evident. Babu played great hockey and is sure to be a favourite abroad with his talented stick work. Against an experienced half line he tore through them at will and only Mendies in goal thwarted him. The local attack found it a task beyond them to pierce through the combination of Gentle and Swarup Singh. The latter gave a fine performance and outshone the great Gentle.

Bengal's only scoring chances came through short corners and Carrapiet missed a fine chance of equalising, but from close range he scooped over the bar.

The all important goal was scored in the twentieh minute of the first half. Balbir Singh, centre forward made no mistake of Sethi's centre.

Teams:

THE REST: Francis (Madras); Swarup Singh (Services) and Gentle (Bombay), Malhotra (U.P) Bakshi (Services) and Perumal (Bombay), Kishen (Railways), Babu (UP) ,Bibir Singh (Punjab) Udham Singh (Punjab) and Sethi (Services).

BENGAL—Mendies, R. Das and D. Pal, Claudius, Jaswant and Da Luz, Dubey, Gurung, Carrapiett, Jansen and Hajinder Singh.

Indians Will Find English Wickets Harder

TILBURY, March 22 (PTI-Reuter):

Nigel Howard, captain of the MCC Cricket Team which arrived here today from India in the "Chusan," emphasised that India on their own pitches, were a difficult side to beat.

"Perhaps the test matches were rather dull to watch and I feel India adopted safety first tactics until they were one down in the series. After our fight in the first test we were more or less decided to follow a similar policy in view of their big totals."

The MCC captain thought that if India were to become a real power in world cricket their authorities should readjust their ideas about the preparation of pitches.

"India have the ability, but they are likely to find things very much harder in England and those that take spin, pitches are much faster than in India and find things very much harden in England this summer. Our fast pitches are much faster than in India and those that take spin do so with much more bite. As a result many of the younger Indian batsmen will be experiencing something new."

Howard added, "The Indians are bound to feel the loss of Mankad, a really fine bowler, but they have a good offspinner in Gulam Ahmed and a splendid swing bowler in Phadkar."

Referring to the MCC team Howard thought that the younger members learned a great deal from the tour and there is every reason for optimism about the future of English cricket.

Naturally under trying climatic conditions and different types of grounds, said Howard, "they took longer to settle down than experienced men, but it did them a tremendous amount of good. I am all for youngsters being given chances wherever possible and, all things considered, they did very well."

Howard praised especially the batting of Graveney and Watkins and the bowling of Statham. The latter, he belives, may be England's answer to the Australians next year.

Mr. Geoffrey Howard, who managed the team, said that he wished to express thanks for the hospitality received in India, Pakistan and Ceylon, adding that the players were extremely popular.

Most of the players expressed surprise at one or two of the selections for the Indian side to tour England this summer. But they thought it looked a combination which, provided the climate was not unkind in the opening matches, should settle down and do well, though unlikely to beat England in the tests.

A. E. O. Rhodes, Derbyshire all rounder, who had to return home owing to muscular trouble, met colleagues at Tilbury. He is fit again following a successful operation.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Bombay Gymkhana Ground

4-30 p.m. Young Sports vs Panchgani Old Boys.

5-40 p.m. Dockyard vs B. P. T. (Aga Khan).

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel

3-30 p.m. Central Excise vs Mazagon Youth.

4-30 p.m. Mahim Young Boys vs General Motors.

5-30 p.m. Khatau S. C. vs Young Comrades.

(Parel Hockey League)

BADMINTON

C. C. I. Court

6-00 p.m. C. C. I. vs Hindu Gymkhana.

(Motiram Cup final).

TENNIS

Bombay Gymkhana Courts:

4 p.m. Khatau vs Bandra Gym. and Hindu Gym. vs. Tata (Tata Shield).

MOTIRAM CUP FINAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Motiram Cup final between C.C.I. and Hindu Gymkhana commenced today at the C.C.I. with the home team leading by three matches to one. The matches will be continued on Sunday evening.

Burjor Shroff was fully extended by D. N. Dhangade. The former lost the first game at 9, but he rallied round to take the next two at the expense of 5 and 4 points only.

'Ramesh Desai who was playing in good form found little opposition from Ram Panvelkar and won in two straights.

The results were:—

Burjor Shroff (C.C.I.) beat D. N. Dhongade (Hindu) 9-15, 15-5, 15-4; Ramesh Desai (C.C.I.) beat Ram Panvelkar (Hindu) 15-1, 15-0 B. D. Shroff and A. V. Ullal (C.C.I.) lost to G. P. Sherke and D. N. Dhongade (Hindu) 13-18, 15-10, 3-15; Ramesh Desai and Mahesh Desai (C.C.I.) beat C. P. Merchant and B. R. Agaskar 7-15, 15-2, 15-3.

Aga Khan Hockey

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Burmah Shell scored an odd goal in three victory over Bombay City 'A' in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament played at the Bombay Gymkhana ground this evening.

Shell opened their account through Bruno Fernandes but G. Ireland equalized. However, Martin D'Sa scored the winning goal.

Earlier, Goan Sports accounted for Young Comrades by a solitary goal.

NO REPORT OF CHINESE INTERVENTION

PARIS March 22, (PTI-Reuter): A spokesman at the French Ministry of Associated States said last night that no report had been receive here about Chinese Communist troops crossing the Indo-China border.

He was commenting on the statement by American Secretary of Defence Robert Lovett that Chinese Communists had entered Indo-China.

Casey Fears Red China

CALCUTTA, March 22 (PTI): Australia's External Affairs Minister, Mr. R. G. Casey, said here today that Australia was deeply concerned about the present situation in south-east Asian countries.

Speaking to pressmen at Dum Dum airport after his arrival on a BOAC plane on his way to Karachi, Mr. Casey said that while "internal Communists are to some degree a menace in these countries, the main threat comes from Communist China".

"Carefully-camouflaged assistance is already being given to local communists and danger is that of open aggression in Indo-China."

COCHIN EXPRESS DETAINED

WADAKANCHERY, March 22: The engine of an up-goods train derailed near this place resulting in stoppage of rail traffic for sometime.

Although through traffic was restored at 2 p.m. the Cochin Express and other up and down trains were detained at the nearest stations.

There was no casualties, and no serious damage was caused to the engine.

Syrian Incentive To Parenthood

DAMASCUS, March 22 (PTI):

Families raising numerous children will be given free travel facilities through out Syria under a scheme of Government awards to encourage bigger and better families.

"The Order of the Syrian Family" has been created to place happy and prolific parenthood on the highest possible level and there will be five degrees to the new order.

But Syrians will have to raise a minimum of 10 children to get the highest award.

Prof. McBAIN Felicitated

POONA, March 22 (PTI): Professor J. W. McBain, Director of the National Chemical Laboratory said here today that the State and Central Government officials should arrange for the collection and distribution of the various discoveries of science and to bring their benefits to the people of India.

Prof. McBain was speaking at a function arranged to felicitate him on his seventieth birthday. A co-operative consumers society, given as a gift to the laboratory by Prof. and Mrs. McBain was also declared open by Dr. S. S. Bhatanagar, Director of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India.

Speaking on the occasion, Dr. Bhatanagar congratulated Prof. McBain for the great distinction he had achieved in the field of science and for the progressive advancement of the National Chemical Laboratory. He said the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research was trying its best to retain the services of Prof. McBain as Director of the National Chemical Laboratory. He had made this proposal to the Prime Minister of India, and in heartily agreeing to this, Mr. Nehru had humorously remarked "if you want the husband to win you must with the wife begin."

PROF. WOLSELEY'S PLAN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Professor Ronald E. Wolseley of the Syracuse University's School of Journalism told newsmen here today that his Government believed that the institution of journalism courses in India would help the growth of democracy.

Prof. Wolseley who has been sent by the U.S. Government under the Fulbright programme will help start a department of journalism at the Hilsop College, Nagpur next June. He will be assisted by another full-time American professor and three honorary Indian lecturers. In the beginning admission will be restricted to graduates only and the instruction will be in English. Later on, however, if the response was encouraging, the one-year course will be extended to the vernacular press also, he added.

There was no censorship of the press in U.S., "except from within", Prof. Wolseley said. The working conditions of the journalist were "getting better all the time." There was a great scope for the journalist not only on newspapers and magazines but on the radio and television also, he added.

BLOCKADE OF JEWISH STATE

CAIRO, March 22 (PTI): Alarmed at the great increase in the smuggling of goods from and through the Middle East to Israel, Arab countries are planning to tighten up their blockade of the Jewish State.

This follows the recognition of the virtual failure of efforts over a period of nearly four years to impose a blockade of Israel.

A strike of about 6,090 workers paralysed business in the Anglo-American zone of Trieste on Saturday.

Plane Crash In Texas, 10 Killed

PADUCAH (Texas), March 22, (UPA): Texas authorities reported on Friday that a military plane crashed in rugged ranch country 15 miles west of Paducah killing 10 men.

This was the second major air disaster in Texas on the same day. A Navy patrol bomber crashed into the Corpus Christi Bay near Corpus Christi Texas Naval Air Station, killing 10 men.

SANYASI CHARGED WITH IMMORAL TRAFFIC

(From Our Correspondent)

JAIPUR, March 22: One Sadhu (Sanyasi) has been arrested by the Rajasthan police for trafficking in girls. It is stated that the Sanyasi, who is said to have been linked with a gang dealing in the sale of girls, lifted girls from several places and sold them in the market. Two such missing girls, were recovered from him in Jaisalmer. He is alleged to have sold a number of them already. Both the girls have been taken under police custody.

Attempt At Dacoity Foiled

RATNAGIRI, March 22 (HS): According to reports received here from Kashedi Ghats, where a sparsely situated locality in the vicinity of a Government Dak Bungalow is situated, a gang of armed dacoits attacked the residence of Mr. M. K. Gandhi on Tuesday midnight. The plan of these dacoits to loot Mr. Gandhi were partially foiled by the presence of mind displayed by Mrs Gandhi, who immediately rushed to the dak bungalow to summon the neighbourers for help.

The police authorities immediately rushed to Mr. Gandhi's residence and on making the necessary inquiries tried to pursue the dacoits. They were however successful in arresting 3 persons next day, at Poladpur, in Kolaba District, suspecting them to be the members of the gang of the dacoits. These arrested persons were searched on the motor stand, where they were arrested, and it was found that they were carrying with them a gold chain, some clothes belonging to Mrs. Gandhi along with a bundle of cigarette packets. The police authorities are investigating further in this matter. It is estimated that the dacoits had decamped from the residence of Mr. Gandhi with a property worth nearly 1,500 rupees.

Godbole For Upper Chamber

SANGLI, March 22 (HS): Mr. M. H. Godbole, a prominent pleader and a member of the former Sangli State Assembly, is contesting the election to the Upper Chamber of the Bombay State Legislature, from the Graduates' constituency of southern division of the Bombay State, comprising of 7 districts. It is reported that he will get good support from the registered graduates, as he is trying to contact them personally by undertaking a tour of all these districts.

Affiliation Of Khalsa College

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Government of Bombay has sanctioned the permanent affiliation of the Khalsa College, Matunga, to the University of Bombay for teaching courses of study leading up to (1) the B.A., general and special examinations in English, Sanskrit, Gujerathi, Marathi, economics, history, mathematics and philosophy and the B.A. general examination in Hindi and (2) the B. Sc. examination in chemistry and mathematics (pricipal) and physics and botany (subsidiary)—UPI.

The Government of Bombay accorded recognition to the Civil Supplies Department Staff Association, Bombay which is now the only representative body of the whole non-gazetted staff of the Civil Supplies Department working in Greater Bombay.

Conspiracy Of Age And Sun

THE LAKES, (Calcutta) March 22, (PTI): A Seva Dal girl and a boy collapsed during the 40-minute ceremonial flag-hoisting by Mr. Nehru, President of the Congress, this morning. As they were taken away in stretchers Mr. Nehru ordered all volunteers standing "at ease" to sit down on the grass.

Age and the sun also told on several veteran Congress leaders. Mr. G. B. Pant, Chief Minister of U. P. reclined on the flag pole base under the shade of the Speaker, Mr. Nehru. Mr. B. G. Kher went into the A.I.C.C pandal and listened standing with the aid of his walking stick. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya first took shelter under the shade of lined-up special constables and finally retired to Working Committee tent, while others used their handkerchiefs frantically.

A man was taken to hospital from the Pandal with injuries sustained during the rush for Mr. Nehru's "Darshan".

Progress On Ports Of Entry Issue

KOREA TRUCE TALKS

TOKYO, March 22 (PTI-Reuter): United Nations staff officers today reported progress in a meeting with their Communist opposite numbers on the disputed ports of entry issue.

In a nine-minute meeting the staff officers exchanged maps showing how far each side thinks inspection during an armistice should extend at the agreed ports of entry.

One of the United Nations team said the Communists appeared today to have come round to the United Nations view that ports of entry should be open for inspection right out to the city limits.

1 MIG SHOT DOWN, 2 DAMAGED

TOKYO, March 22 (UPA): One Communist MIG was probably shot down and two others damaged in spectacular air battles involving 106 Jet planes over northwest Korea, the Fifth Air Force announced Saturday.

The announcement said that 31 American Saure-Jets hooked up in fierce combat with 75 Red Jets. The Air Force did not reveal if any Allied planes were damaged.

In the other air action Friday American F-84 Thunderjet attacked Communist railways near the North Korean capital of Pyongyang.

PEKING COMMISSION FOR MANCHURIA

HONG KONG, March 22 (PTI-Reuter): The Commission appointed by the International Association of Democratic Lawyers to investigate Communist allegations of germ warfare attacks by American planes has left Peking for Manchuria the New China News Agency reported, today.

The agency said the Commission had completed similar investigations in Korea before its arrival in Peking a few days ago.

RAIN STORMS BRING LULL IN KOREA

TOKYO, March 22, (PTI-Reuter): Sweeping rain storms and bad visibility have brought a new lull along the thawing Korean War front, Eighth Army Headquarters reported today.

Action throughout yesterday was limited to "light patrol contracts."

CUSTOMS DUTIES TO STAY

JAMMU, March 22 (PTI): The Kashmir Government today officially denied rumours which have been gripping commercial circles in the State, that customs duties would be shortly abolished.

A press note issued by the Government in this connection said "there is no likelihood of customs being abolished in the near future."

Ceylon Premier Passes Away

"BLACK SATURDAY" RIOTERS

Picture shows the first of 800 accused to go on trial following the riots in Cairo on January 26, in which nine Britons were killed and millions of pounds worth of damage done to Egyptian and foreign owned property.

COMMONWEALTH POORER, SAYS CHURCHILL

Katalawalla As Successor

COLOMBO, March 22 (UPA).

PRIME Minister Don Stephen Senanayake, known to his people as "Jungle Jim," died on Saturday of brain injuries suffered in a fall from horseback.

The husky Premier died, despite emergency treatment dictated by Sir Hugh Cairas, British brain specialist, by radio from home in Oxford England, 6,500 miles away.

Senanayake died 30 hours after being thrown from the horse. He never recovered consciousness.

The Premier's body will be taken on Monday to the House of Representatives where he will lie in state until Saturday, the tentative date of funeral.

His death was viewed in political circles as a heavy loss because of preparations now made for new general election this year.

His son, Mr. Duley Senanayake, who is Agriculture and Lands Minister and the Premier's wife were at the bedside when he died

Nehru Grieved

Prime Minister Nehru, who was presiding over the AICC meeting this afternoon was informed of the death of the Ceylonese Prime Minister Mr. Senanayake by a PTI correspondent, while the meeting was in progress.

He told the correspondent "I am grieved to learn of Mr. Don Senanayake's death through an accident. I had met him on many occasions in London, Colombo and elsewhere during the past fifteen years and learnt to respect the solid qualities which he possessed. He was a popular and friendly figure at all Commonwealth Prime Ministers conferences."

President's Sympathy

President Rajendra Prasad sent a message of sympathy to the Ceylon High Commissioner here immediately on receipt of the news of the death of Mr. Senanayake, Prime Minister of Ceylon. The message was conveyed by the President's military secretary, Col. Chatterjee.

Queen's Condolence

Queen Elizabeth today sent a message of sympathy to Ceylon on the death of Premier Don Stephen Senanayake.

'The message addressed to the Administrator of the Government at Colombo, read: "I have heard with sincere regret the death of the Prime Minister who gave such long and devoted service to Ceylon. Please convey my deep sympathy to all the members of his family in their sad loss."

Commonwealth Poorer

Prime Minister Mr. Churchill sent the following message to the Government of Ceylon:

"I wish to convey my deep sympathy to Mrs. Senanayake and

(Continued on Page 14)

AGREEMENT ON MAIN ISSUES

Secret Anglo-Egyptian Talks

CAIRO, March 22 (PTI): The newspaper "Al Ahram" quotinfi "a responsible source" said today that in secret Anglo-Egyptian contacts "there is practically agreement on the main issues."

British official circles would not comment on the newspaper report.

"Al Ahram" said current contacts "show brighter prospects of success than any previous talks because some neutrals are participating with a view to preventing the possibility of failure."

The newspaper said: "The British have intimated their agreement to Egypt's demand for evacuation, if she takes part in Middle East defence plans.

"Egypt is not opposed to taking part in a Middle East defence scheme if agreement is reached on evacuation. So far as the Sudan is concerned both sides have agreed upon what may be considered a satisfactory solution which the British term "self determination" and the Egyptians describe as "a plebiscite", Al Ahram said.

It is even asserted that the present talks have reached the stage of understanding on broad lines and have passed to discussion of details.

"United States Ambassador Mr. Jefferson Caffery is playing a notable role at this stage", the newspaper added.

Still In Exploratory Stage

CAIRO, March 22 (UPA): British Ambassador Sir Ralph Stevenson and Premier Neguib el Hilaly Pasha held an 80-minute meeting on Saturday for an "exchange of views" on problems between the two nations.

Some quarters regarded the session as the start of talks looking to resumption of Anglo-Egyptian relations was ruptured by abrogation of the 1936 Treaty early last October.

But foreign Minister Abdel Khalek el Hassouna said the "meeting cannot be considered as a start to the talks. It was for an exchange of views, and we still are in the exploratory stage."

Sir R. Stevenson declined to comment.

There had been no direct official negotiations between the two nations on matters in dispute between them since August, 1951, when former Premier Nahas Pasha announced in the Chamber of Deputies that talks had broken down.

Premier Hilaly will be received in audience by King Farouk at 14-00 G.M.T.

P. L. Banerjee Dead

ALLAHABAD, March 22 (PTI): Mr. Peary La Banerjee, advocate general of Uttar Pradesh, died after a prot[illegible] illness here tonight.

MISTRY FOILS C.I.D. WATCH AND VIGIL

His 'Double' Comes In Handy For Dramatic Escape

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE dramatic story of his arrest and subsequent escape from Uttar Pradesh was narrated to newsmen by Mr. Homi Dinshaw Mistry, Deputy Editor of "Blitz" at a press conference here today.

Mr. Mistry said the fresh notice of the U. P Assembly asking him to present himself before the House on March, 19 after his release by the Supreme Court was served "under duress." Legal opinion was opposed to his submission to the authority of the Assembly, he added, and as such he decided to leave the State as soon as he could.

However to evade suspicion of the C.I.D., which Mr. Mistry alleged, continued to "shadow" him even after his official release, he hit upon the novel idea of "impersonating" his brother, who has a striking resemblance to him and who was staying at another hotel in Lucknow.

He changed places with his brother who was told to keep the room lights on to lull the police into thinking that Mr. Homi Mistry was "safe" in his room, perhaps busy preparing his statement for presentation to the Assembly the next day. Next morning he walked eight miles out of Lucknow from where he went to Kanpur, in a private car and caught the Delhi-bound train. On receiving information that the police intended to "intercept" him at Ghaziabad, the last station of the U.P.-Delhi border, he got down at a way-side station and took the train to Agra, from where after a visit to the Taj Mahal he again returned to Delhi without rousing any suspicions of the police. He arrived from Delhi today.

POLICE TREATMENT

The Deputy Editor relating his experience in Lucknow where he was "lodged" in Carlton Hotel, said that the U.P. police had treated him well. He, however, alleged that the Bombay police had been rude with him and had refused to grant him sufficient time to take his leave from his mother.

He disclosed that he would shortly sue the Government of Bombay and the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, in the Bombay High Court for arresting him without jurisdiction and for damages for the "trouble, harassment and anxiety" caused to him by the "illegal" arrest.

Terming the whole incident as "a great adventure at the cost of the U.P. Government, Mr. Mistry said that the people of Lucknow had showr great sympathy for his cause. However, some interested parties had tried to put "undue pressure" on him to express his regrets to the House on the assurance that once this was done, the Assembly would quash the entire proceedings against him.

He estimated that the proceedings must have cost the U.P. exchequer between Rs. 40 to 50 thousand.

Mill Owners Get Panicky

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 22 (PTI): At a special meeting, the Ahmedabad Millowners Association today considered the serious situation created by the present slump in prices and decided to make representation to the Government of India to devise suitable remedial measures.

Barbara Payton Prefers Brawn

HOLLYWOOD, March 22 (UPA): Barbara Payton, announcing that she preferred the brawn of Tom Neal to the brains of Franchot Tone, filed a suit for divorce on Friday asking for a "reasonable" settlement with Tone whose worth she estimated at 1,010,000 dollars.

She said, through a friend, that she would go back to Neal when she divorces Tone whom she charged with "cruelty."

Visva Bharati Honours Mrs. Roosevelt

SANTINIKETAN, March 22 (PTI): Mr. Rathindra Nath Tagore, Vice-Chancellor of Visva Bharati, today conferred the degree of Doctor of Literature, the highest honour the University can offer, on Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

During a colourful ceremony this morning at which traditional hymns were chanted, Mr. Tagore said he was offering the degree to one who had "consistently upheld the cause of international amity and universal brotherhood."

A special message of welcome to Mrs. Roosevelt was sent by Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, Chancellor of the University.

Mrs. Roosevelt was received at the Bolpur station at 11 a.m. by a large gathering, which escorted her to Santiniketan. She left for Calcutta in the afternoon.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS FOR INDIA

NEW YORK, March 22 (UPI-AFP): Famous actor producer Douglas Fairbanks (Junior) left New York on Friday afternoon by car for London, on the first leg of a long trip which will take him to Ceylon and India where he is to arrange for a new American-Indian film production.

Shooting of "Elephant Walk", based on the book by Robert Standing published in 1948, is to begin in September next, outdoor work in Ceylon but all studio work to be done in Ind[illegible]

Radioactive Rain After Atomic Burst

PARIS, March 22.

FOUR French consultants to a large French photographic firm claimed that radioactive rain fell on Paris for a week, after an atom bomb was exploded in Nevada last autumn.

The four consultants—M. Arribat, M. R. Pindir, M. J. Pouradier and Mlle. A. M. Vennet—made their claim in a report to the French Academy of sciences.

The report gave no details of the action of the atomic rain had on the city. The scientists said they would issue a fuller report later.

CONGRESS RE-DEDICATES TO SERVICE OF THE NATION

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S INSPECTION TOUR

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt accompanied by H. E. the Governor of Uttar Pradesh Shri H. P. Mody and Shrimati Jerbai Modi, visited the Artificial Insemination Centre at Mahewa, during her recent visit to the Etawah Project.
Photo shows Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt with H. E. Shri Modi and Shrimati Jerbai Mody, inspecting the imported pedigree cows and bulls of the Artificial Insemination Centre and their progeny.

A.I.C.C. Prescribes Next Step

WAR ON SOCIAL INEQUALITY

LAKE MAIDAN, (Calcutta), March 22 (UPI).

THE A.I.C.C. after four hours' deliberations today, adopted only one resolution on the political situation.

Ten speakers participated in the debate, and the resolution was passed without any amendment.

The resolution expressed satisfaction at the election results, and called upon Congressmen to take the "next historic step" of harnessing the country's resources for economic advancement "so as to raise the living and cultural standards of the masses, and remove inequalities that persist in the social structure."

183 members of the AICC out of a total of 389 attended today's sitting.

FOLLOW MAHATMA

Moving the resolution on the general political situation in the country and the Congress, after the President's speech, Mr. B. G. Kher (Bombay) said that time had now come for Congressmen to think more of their duty. Under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi they had led the struggle for independence and they had achieved it; but they were still to get their economic freedom. They could not expect to raise the cultural standards of the masses unless they could give them food, clothing and other amenities of life.

The recent elections, Mr. Kher said had shown how the people had placed their confidence in Congressmen. It was a challenge to them also. People had reposed their faith upon them for the next five years in the hope that their economic and social conditions would be improved. Congressmen should therefore act in such a way that they could fulfil the wishes of the people and implement also the pledges they had given to the masses before the election.

CRISIS DEVELOPING

Mr. Kher said that every nation had to face a crisis in its history. Such a crisis was now developing in India. The country had enough resources, and it was for the people to exploit these for its economic advancement. He stressed the importance of unity and condemned provincialism. Unless they all considered themselves as citizens of one country, they could not improve upon the general political situation, he added.

Mr. Kher regretted the tendency on the part of some Congressmen for capturing power. He said that days were gone when under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership Congressmen spread themselves throughout the country to remove illiteracy and untouchability.

They were now observing the National Week; but where were the reparation that marked such week in olden days? he asked.

Mr. Kher emphasised the need for increased production and admitted that this could be done by capitalist industries also, but capitalist production would exploit the masses.

ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, who seconded the resolution on the general political situation, said that the Congress government should be allowed to implement

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Senanayake's Successor

COLOMBO, March 22.

Informed quarters here said today that the United Party had decided to elect the present Transport Minister Sir John Kotalawalla as party leader and Prime Minister, in the place of Mr. Senanayake who died this afternoon. (PTI).

VOTED TO POWER, CONGRESS MUST DELIVER GOODS

Nehru's Call To Socialists And K.M.P.P

LAKE MAIDAN, (Calcutta), March 22 (UPI).

"CONGRESSMEN have two tasks before them today; to run the Congress as a disciplined party, and to show the right path to the country", said the Congress President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in his opening speech at the A. I. C. C. this afternoon.

Congress, said Pandit Nehru, must attract sufficient "new blood" and give ample opportunity to new people to work. At the same time, it must not become a "dharamsala" of people of divergent views.

"The time had come", the Congress President went on, "when the Congress should enlist the support of even its opponents in nation-building activities. It might not be possible to co-operate with Communal parties or the Communist party; but surely, the Socialists, the K.M.P.P. and the Congress should not fritter away their energies in mutual opposition.

NEHRU'S ADDRESS

Addressing the A.I.C.C., Mr. Nehru said that they were meeting in Calcutta after thirteen years during which many things had happened in Bengal and in the country.

India, he said, had been free for the last four and a half years and this had imposed new and greater responsibilities on the Congress. "First we had to fight the battle of freedom with a foreign power; now we have to fight with internal troubles and difficulties, and for this, we have to work and to decide how best to work," he said.

He referred to the recent elections and said that the experience had taught them their weakness and strength. If they did not think and act correctly they might go into wrong directions.

DEFEAT OF COMMUNALISM

Mr. Nehru said some people were worried over their defeat in the general election and tried to find fault with others. Some who had won again forgot their weakness in their hour of triumph. "We should be proud of our victories and correct our faults", he said.

Referring to "complaints that the elections were not just and fair", the Congress President said he did not think that they were absolutely unfair. There might have been slight failures here and

(Continued on page 14)

STORY OF 'RED' OFFER OF RICE

MADRAS, March 22.

MR. J. L. P. Roche-Victoria, Madras Food Minister, said in the State Assembly today that China had "flatly refused" to part with even a single ton of rice this year and that Russian price of rice was double the price elsewhere.

In a budget debate answering an allegation by a communist member that the Government of India was not accepting the Chinese or Russian offer of rice Mr. Roche Victoria said that this question came up before the recent food ministers' conference and India's Food Minister Mr. Munshi had clarified the position.

He said the Government of India had ascertained from their Ambassador in Peking that not even a single ton of rice would be available for export to India from that country this year.

Last year Russia had made a "generous offer" of rice to India without mentioning the price. The central government readily accepted the offer, but when the price was known, it was found it was double the price at which rice was sold elsewhere. They immediately cancelled the order and for the first consignment of 50,000 tons which had arrived meanwhile, they had to pay "through the nose."

JAPS COMPETE FOR BURMA RICE

RANGOON, March 22 (PTI): The Japanese rice purchasing mission arrived here today to negotiate for 150,000 tons of Burmese rice for Japan during the current year.

The mission is led by Mr. Ryutarou Nemota, a former agricultural minister

Three weeks ago, Japan bought 165,000 tons of Burmese rice under competitive tender, paying a maximum of 62 sterling per ton.

The first anniversary of the death of Mr. D. B. Desai, first Indian Minister to Switzerland, was observed in Berne on Friday by the staff of the Indian Legation.

THOSE SIX VACANCIES

LAKE MAIDAN (CALCUTTA), March 22 (UPI).

The names of the six remaining members of the Congress Working Committee are not being announced in Calcutta, the UPI learns.

After Sri Jawaharlal Nehru took up the Presidentship of the Congress in October last year, he nominated only 10 members for his Working Committee and left the remaining six open to be filled in later. Six more members of the committee will be taken in and their names announced after Sri Nehru returns to New Delhi.

Nehru Gives Up Rice

THE LAKES, March 22. (PTI)

Prime Minister Nehru said here today, he had practically given up rice eating.

He explained that it was not because he hated rice, but he liked wheat more.

Mr. Nehru was urging the people of Northern India in his address at the A.I.C.C. meetings to take wheat in place of rice, which was wanted by Madrasis and others as their staple diet.—PTI.

TENANTS' WINDFALL

PATIALA, March 22 (PTI): Raja Narpal Singh, Chief of Bhadaur and one of the biggest lanlords of PEPSU today announced that he had decided to transfer the proprietary rights of his five-thousand acres of land in favour of his tenants without any compensation.

NEHRU ON TASK AHEAD OF CONGRESS

(Continued from page 13)
the five-year plan smoothly. This he said, would ensure the economic prosperity of the country.

Referring to weaknesses inside the Congress party, he said they must be conscious of their failings.

He felt the results of the elections in Madras were a lesson for every Congressman. They should try to keep in close touch with the people whether they were ministers or legislators or ordinary Congressmen, he said.

GENERAL DISCUSSION NEEDED

Mr. Algurai Shastri (UP), moving an amendment to the resolution, suggested to the president to invite all political parties to a conference to discuss the problem of food and production now facing the country. He thought an attack on a common problem should be organised by the entire people and every shade of opinion should be consulted in the matter.

Mr. Hriday Narayan Chaudhury (Bihar) moved another amendment suggesting an emphasis on the growth of spinning and handloom industries. As part of the productive industry of the country.

CLASSLESS SOCIETY

Another amendment moved by Mr. Satrughna Saran Sinha (Gaya), suggested that the Congress Government should aim at "usnering in a classless social order" by working for the economic advancement of the people through introduction of scientific and equitable system of land tenure, and co-operative farms.

Mr. Mohan Lal Gautam (UP) in his amendment, urged the President to speedily complete the various short and long-term projects undertaken by the Government. These, he hoped, would when put into operation, not only benefit the workers but also employers. Progressive socialisation was a reply to the totalitarianism and would ultimately lead to the establishment of a classless society, he said.

PLEA FOR ALLOCATION

Speaking on the resolution, Mr. Chaturbhuj Sharma (U.P.) complained that there was no provision in the resolution of an instrument for the distribution of land when zamindari was abolished. He pleaded for a central organisation for allocation of holdings after the lands were acquired. The central organisation must work on the Gandhian technique. he said

Mr. Narendra Nath (West Bengal), who supported the resolution warned that the electorate that had voted Congress once again into power for the next five years expected it to fulfil its pledges. The leftist parties, he added, had taken advantage of the Congress failure to abolish zamindari and had inflamed a section of the masses.

The Congress workers, Mr. Sen said, should be above suspicion and a brake should be put on the conduct of officials. He asked for stricter enforcement of controls or their total abolition.

UNACCEPTABLE

Summing up the discussion on the resolution Mr. B. G. Kher said that the resolution was based on a principle and the amendments which did not fit in it could not be accepted. This did not mean, he added, the A.I.C.C. was opposed to the suggestions like equitable distribution of land and socialisation of means of production. Congress had already adopted these suggestions as its principles and policies on earlier occasions.

Mr. Nehru then took up the amendments for disposal. On demand by the movers Mr. Nehru put two amendments—one of Mr. Mohanlal Gautam and the other of Mr. Hriday Narain Choudhury—to vote. Both of them were lost. The other amendments were withdrawn.

Referring to Mr. Alagu Rai Shastri's suggestion for an all-party conference to discuss national problems, Mr. Nehru requested Mr. Shastri to leave the question to the President.

Referring to the rejection of Mr. Gautam's amendments the Congress President said the rejection did not mean that the Congress disapproved of the mover's suggestion. He said that everything that the resolution did not cover but mentioned by movers of amendments was accepted by the Congress in its previous resolutions.

The main resolution was then put to vote and adopted unanimously.

CONDOLENCE

The A.I.C.C. in a resolution moved by the Congress President Mr. Nehru condoled the deaths of Lala Deshbandhu Gupta, Darbar Gopal Das Desai and Thakurlal Singh.

The resolution was passed all standing.

South Africa In Ferment

CAPETOWN, March 22 (UPA): Fears of civil disorders and bloodshed spread across South Africa Saturday following Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's statement that he would curb the power of civil courts by Parliamentary legislation.

Last night Malan said his Government would soon begin legislation establishing that courts could not test the rights of Parliamentary acts. This followed the unanimous action of the Supreme Court which refuted, Tuesday, the Government's Apartheid Bill cutting off the voting rights of coloured inhabitants of Cape Province.

Reports from all parts of the country indicated considerable unrest.

Press reports said thousands were flocking to anti-government rallies in Port Elizabeth, Capetown and other large cities. Reports said political meetings throughout the country were packed to overflowing indicating the grave interest the South Africans are taking in the national situation.

Parliamentary observers here said the Government was under "severe strain in its disagreement with more moderate sections of the National Party over Malan's statement.

The Prime Minister's decision follows hard on the heels of race riots in Johannesburg and at a time when coloured and Indian inhabitants of South Africa were planning a monster demonstration on April 6 against the Apartheid Bill.

WIDOW GETS MORE THAN MINISTER

INDORE, March 22 (UPI): "I as a minister of the Government of India, do not get even as much salary as a Hindu caste widow receives for her maintenance under the Hindu law," observed Mr. K. M. Munshi, India's Food and Agriculture Minister.

The Food Minister, who was replying to a question of a text-le worker at a meeting held this evening in the Mazdoor Sangh (INTUC) as to the justification for the leaders of people working in the government taking abnormally high salaries in the land of very low income per capita, said that it was a misconception with the people that the Ministership was a profitable job. The ministers, Mr. Munshi continued, in discharging their public duties, had to spend more than what they got as their salaries.

Giving his own example in this respect, Mr. Munshi observed that the salary he was receiving as a minister was hardly sufficient for his daily food and he had to spend from his past earnings for his clothings and other requirements of life.

Stop Press

RADHAKRISHNAN MEETS VYSHINSKY

MOSCOW, March 22 (PTI-Reuter): The Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Vyshinsky, today received India's Ambassador, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.

The Indian ambassador, on a courtesy call, had an interview lasting about an hour.

An Indian embassy official said the discussions were cordial and friendly.

Dr. Radhakrishnan returned to Moscow last week after five months' leave of absence.

Mammoth Gathering

CALCUTTA, March 22.

The A.I.C.C. met in Calcutta today in the lawns of the picturesque Dharkuria Lakes in South Calcutta. The proceeding commenced punctually at 3 p.m. with 'Vande Mataram' sung by a choir of boys and girls.

Delegates and visitors started pouring into the giant pandal long before the scheduled time. Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru was one of the first among the Congress leaders to come. He was lustily cheered, garlanded and conducted to the platform.

Besides the Congress President seated on the dais were the members of the Working Committee, Chief Ministers and Presidents of State Congress Committees. Prominent among them were Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sri Govindballabh Pant, Dr. K. N. Katju, Sri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Dr. B. C. Roy and others.

Fourteen mural panels on India's agriculture, industry, art and education, done by Viswa Bharati Kala Bhawan artists formed an imposing background to the stage for the leaders.

The enthusiasm of the onlooking crowd both inside and outside the A.I.C.C. enclosure broke at points in spite of the heaviest police and volunteer arrangements. One of the outer gates was crashed immediatey after it had been opened for President Nehru. Policemen individually applied force to stem the inflow of unauthorised visitors.

Inside the pandal, a large mass facing the rostrum dashed ahead swamping segments elaborately marked for different categories of peoples.

Pandit Nehru making his opening address at the time had to interpolate his address with requests for order.

Ceylon Premier Passes Away

(Continued from page 12)
also to the acting Prime Minister and to assure them of the sorrow, which Her Majesty and I personally feel on learning of Dr. Senanayake's death.

"The Commonwealth is the poorer without him and the wise counsel he always gave us."

Bombay's Governor Raja Maharaj Singh said that the untimely demise of Mr. Senanayake, Prime Minister of Ceylon, would be keenly felt by the people of Ceylon and elsewhere.

FARMER TURNED LEADER

Don Stephen Senanayake, gentleman farmer turned nationalist leader, steered Ceylon through the difficult first years of independence as the Dominion's first Prime Minister. He was sixty-eight.

While the island was still a British colony he led her war-effort as leader of the Ceylon State Council.

The "Prime Minister who could train elephants", was pushed into politics by a prison sentence.

Powerfully built, bluff, jovial and heavily moustached, he was famous as a young man for feats of strength, and was a champion boxer and wrestler.

Son of a well to do land owner, he was born in October 1884 and went to school in Colombo at St Thomas Church of England College. He farmed as a "gentleman farmer" as a young man, and entered public life only as a temperance reformer—a conviction arising out of his staunch Buddhism.

Then in 1915 he was arrested with other prominent Sinhalese after Muslim-Buddhist riots in Ceylon. He came out of gaol after a short time to find himself overnight a national hero, and took to the growing national independence movement.

Senanayake once showed command over elephants during a visit to London.

He was being taken round the zoo when he saw an elephant that had come from Ceylon twenty years earlier.

"Let's see whether elephants ever forget" he said, and in the cage he whispered in secret elephant boy language words meaning "come forward".

The elephant came forward.

Then he said "kneel down", and the elephant knelt.

A.I.C.C. PROCEEDINGS

(Continued from page 13)
there. But on the whole they were very well-conducted.

There had been one success at the elections, Mr. Nehru added, which must draw everybody's attention and that was that they had been able to defeat communalism to a great extent. There was also casteism which had of late created difficulties in their way. This would destroy "the very foundation of our state and we must try our utmost to bring unity in all spheres", he added.

COUNTRY BEFORE PROVINCE

As regards provincialism, Mr. Nehru said, "while we cannot do away with it completely and it is often good to think of one's state or province, we must not forget that we ought to think of our country as a whole and as an indivisible unit."

The Congress President observed that in the last general elections they had come out successful where they had worked among the masses but failed where they only held meetings. "If we do not mix, work and feel with the masses, we cannot expect to gain their confidence", he said.

EPIDEMIC OF DESIRES

Mr. Nehru recalled that they had to select some four thousand candidates for the State assemblies and both Houses of Parliament. He was surprised to find that there was an "epidemic of desire" among Congress workers to get elected. It was wrong to think that he who got elected to a legislature was a success in life and others frustrated. "You should remember that at one time we even boycotted the legislatures", he reminded his audience.

The Congress President, however, admitted that some wrong people had been selected through oversight and some incapable persons had been returned.

COUNTRY'S BACKBONE

Mr. Nehru said that agriculturists were the backbone of the country and the economic uplift of the Kisans was essential for the general progress of the country. For this they had abolished zamindari and jagirdari systems in certain parts of the country, but it had been held up by court decisions in others.

The abolition of zamindari and jagirdari was but the removal of a hurdle on the path of their progress, Mr. Nehru said. They would have to work to produce for their real advancement. The Congress could only give the lead and show the way through resolutions.

REAL WEALTH

Mr. Nehru emphasised that India should proceed in a planned judicious way to make the best use of her limited resources. Illustrating it, he said that if they had fifty lakh of rupees and built some cinema houses in a big city like Calcutta, they could make some quick profits, but that would not mean progress in the real sense. If they dug some canals for irrigation with the money it would give increased production in food and mean creation of real national wealth.

India had some big multi-purpose projects and when these started working after some time people would be vastly benefited.

CONGRESS LEADS

The Congress President declared that he did not think that any party other than the Congress could shoulder the responsibility of administration and of leading the country to strength and plenty. Though various slogans were being raised, specially in Madras and Bengal, by some parties, he did not think them good enough to run the state.

Mr. Nehru said that the people had voted for the Congress. The Congress had asked him (Nehru) to take the responsibility of the administration and he could not shirk it. If they did not want him, he would resign the Prime Ministership.

Referring to the question of strengthening the Congress so that it could discharge its responsibilities, Mr. Nehru suggested that "new blood" must be infused in the organisation. With a view to this they should keep the door open to people who agreed on Congress ideals.

CONGRESS NOT A DHARAMSALA

He added that some Congressmen had pointed out that they could not make the Congress a "dharmasala" by throwing it open to all. He said that he agreed that politics could not be run by "dharamsalas" where people of diverse and opposing ideas take shelter. "But right persons should be allowed to enter the organisation and given proper chance for its own good, he asserted.

Those who differed with the Congress in basic principles, for example, those who did not believe in the unity of the country and those who sought the guidance from outside should not be permitted to enter the organisation.

Mr. Nehru invited all, sven if they were outside the Congress but believed in the basic principles of the Congress, to join hands with the Congress and work for national progress instead of frittering away their energies in strife over petty matters. He said that in many democratic countries people worked together for the advancement of their nation, sinking petty differences. "If we cannot do it here how can we hope to keep pace with the fast moving world", he asked.

CALL TO YOUTH

He specially called upon the youth of the country to come forward, giving up slogan-raising, to take training for the responsibilities that await them.

Referring to certain amendments to the Congress constitution, Mr. Nehru said that even best cars sometimes broke down and required repairs. The main question was that Congress workers must work among the masses and take interest in their small programmes of advancement and their execution.

Mr. Nehru also advised Congressmen to stop mutual bickerings. "I do not want to hide things or defects in us, but to discuss them in a proper way", he explained.

SACRIFICE WANTED

Mr. Nehru told his audience that there as a serious food shortage in parts of Madras. Rayalaseema had successive drought years and the situation there was acute. He advised the people of northern India to sacrifice their rice rations for the people of Madras and other rice-eating areas.

The Congress President declared, amid cheers that India could very well stand upto any country in respect of her achievements during the first four years of its independence. He recalled that since that day eighty lakhs of refugees had poured into India. In this connection he referred to the condition of the eight lakhs of Palestine refugees after four years of help from vast United Nations resources.

He assured his countrymen that they were not sitting idle, after passing resoutions. Sindri, Chittaranjan, Kharagpur and others offered examples, he added.

Procession Intercepted

CALCUTTA, March 22.

Nearly eight thousand students and workers marching in procession from different parts of the city, had gathered by about 3 p.m. at the crossing of Russa Road and Rash Behari Avenue, about two furlongs from the venue of the A.I.C.C. session.

Police intercepted them and prevented them from marching towards the Lake.

The crowd then squatted on the road, dislocating traffic in the area.

After about an hour, the police allowed about half a dozen representatives of the demonstrators to see the Chief Minister Dr. B. C. Roy, at the A.I.C.C. pandal, with a view to arranging a deputation to see the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru.

The A.I.C.C. adjourned at 7 p.m. to meet at 8-30 tomorrow morning.

Visit To Deshbandhu's House

LAKE MAIDAN, (Calcutta), March 22 (UPI).

Immediately after the meeting of the Working Committee last evening, Shri Nehru, Congress President, paid a visit to the residence of the late Desh Bandhu C. R. Das and spent about half an hour chatting with Srimati Basanti Devi and other members of the family.

NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE SILVER JUBILEF

Achievements Of Social Centre Praised By Governor

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BOMBAY'S Governor Raja Maharaj Singh lauded here today the good work done by the Nagpada Neighbourbood House in the field of social welfare.

The Governor who was presiding over a largely attended function in celebration of the silver jubilee of that Institution, complimented its organiser on their splendid achievements during the last 25 years. He further praised the cosmopolitan character of the Institution and hoped it would always remain in active social Centre throbbing and pulsating with life and enthusiasm.

The Governor announced a donation of Rs. 400 with specific instructions that it should be spent on some object of a permanent or semi-permanent nature connected with the Institution.

Earlier Dr. Clifford Manshardt, the founder of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, and at present the Cultural Officer, United States Information Service, Delhi. traced the history of what he called "settlement movement." Speaking on the "abiding place of Neighbourhood Houses in the world of change" he observed that he had found many instances in which the settlements or Neighbourhood Houses had pioneered services which though not widely accepted by the public at the time, had become commonplace in later life and thought

Referring to the fields of service in which Neighbourhood Houses had historically given leadership Dr. Manshardt said that the list included the furthering of family solidarity, poineering in the field of public health; the interpretation of the underprivileged to the privileged, furthering understanding between national and racial groups and providing educational, cultural and recreational opportunities for those who might not otherwise had these advantages.

Settlements in America, continued Dr. Manshardt, had performed a valuable function in helping new immigrant groups to adjust themselves to the American way of life.

The Nagpada Neighbourhood House, said Dr. Manshardt, was in the line of the traditions established by these Settlements. Twenty five years ago, it was only an idea. Today it had behind it a record of splendid achievements. Although founded by a Christian Mission, it had declared as its only creed, a genuine respect for the best that was found in all creeds. Within its walls, members of all communities in the city worked side by side, "developing that respect for men as men which was the only solid basis for true nationalism."

Dr. Manshardt further observed that the House was a pioneer in family welfare service, that is in having activities for every member of the family within the same building. This policy at first occasioned considerable criticism, but its wisdom was seen at a later stage, when men and boys with whom they had become acquainted in games, sent their women folk to participate in the women's side of the programme.

Later the Governor gave away prizes to the winners in various games and other social activities conducted by the House.

SWISS SPECIALIST TO VISIT AGA KHAN

GENEVA, March 22 (PTI-Reuter): A leading Swiss heart specialist, Dr. Pierre Duchosal, is flying to Cannes today to visit the Aga Khan who is recovering from a heart attack.

In light of reports here that the Aga Khan is very much better, Dr. Duchosal's visit is regarded as a routine one.

CHINESE TROOPS IN INDO-CHINA

Lovett Testifies

WASHINGTON, March 22, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Robert Lovett, United States Secretary of Defence, said yesterday that the United States had been told that some Chinese troops had crossed into Indo-China to help in the fight against the French.

Mr. Lovett was testifying to the House Foreign Affairs Committee on President Truman's new 7,900 million dollar foreign aid programme.

Representative M. Mansfield asked Mr. Lovett about testimony on Thursday by the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, "to the effect that some Chinese Communists had crossed the Indo-China border".

"We have been so informed", Mr. Lovett replied.

ANOTHER KOREA

Mr. Mansfield suggested that the Chinese moves were a "build-up for another Korea if the position got worse."

Mr. Lovett replied: "This is possible."

Mr. Mansfield said that if the French troops were to pull out of Indo-China, as many French people wanted, that could strengthen the Western European Army by ten to fifteen divisions but would "lay open the storehouse of Southeast Asia," for Communist infiltration and invasion.

Mr. Lovett said that statement was correct if it was assumed that the Communist would come from outside the territory.

Mr. Lovett said there had been no precise information as to numbers of Chinese coming to Indo-China.

"We know there have been some Communists from China" he said.

"That has been going on for some time. I think it has been a slow movement but I feel reasonably sure that a substantial part of the equqiqpment has come from Communist China."

Locust Swarms Are Moving East

NEW DELHI, March 22, (PTI): Locust swarms which recently entered the Arabian peninsula are maintaining their eastward movement and have entered Irag and Iran, it is learned here. Breeding has already commenced in the Aden Protectorate, Kuwait and Southern Iran. The progeny of these swarms are expected to reached the winged state in April-May when it feared that, due to the prevailing south-westerly winds they may move towards India.

MR. VAIDYA ELECTED HYDERABAD SPEAKER

HYDERABAD, March 22, (PTI): Mr. Kashinath Rao Vaidya (Congress) was elected today Speaker of the first Assembly in Hyderabad State. He secured ninety-four votes as against seventy-three secured by his rival Mr Raja Reddy (Peoples Democratic Front).

USUAL RED TACTICS

Jebb's Reply To Germ War Charge

UNITED NATIONS, March 22 (PTI-Reuter): Sir Gladwyn Jebb today ridiculed Communist charges of germ warfare in Korea. The British delegate told the United Nations Disarmament Commission "the germ warfare allegations were quite in accordance with normal Communist technique."

The Government of North Korea and China, if not directly responsible for present disease epidemics, were certainly indirectly responsible "in that they launched a devastating war by sending their troops over the thirty-eight parallel or by supporting the aggression once it had occurred."

Supporting the American plan of work for the Commission Sir Gladywn said the alternate Soviet plan was a "trap" which contained more or less the same proposals the Soviet delegate had made in Paris at the last Assembly.

He hoped the Commission would not follow the Soviet lead in trying to transform the Commission's work into a kind of "international hate work."

Centre To Help Madras Meet Famine Expenses

MADRAS, March 22 (UPI): The Government of India has offered 50 per cent grant towards the expenditure incurred by the Madras Government in opening gruel centres in famine affected areas of Rayalaseema in the State, subject to a maximum of Rs. 48 lakhs.

The Union Government have also agreed to assist the state government to the extent of Rs. 2 crores for meeting the demands for subsistence and other loans granted by way of famine relief in Rayalaseema. They have also undertaken to buy securities belonging to the state government to the tune of Rs. two crores at the present market rate.

Commenting on this, Mr. H. Sitarama Reddy, Land Revenue Minister told pressmen that the state Government had been proceeding with the relief measures in famine-affected area in the State in expectation of the assistance from the Centre and they would therefore be accepting the present offer from the Union Government.

Five Brothers Follow Each Other To Death

BRESCIA (ITALY), March 22 (PTI): Five brothers aged between 36 and 46 followed each other to death last week in a cesspit.

The men, farmworkers, were trying to rig a pump to drain a cesspit on the land belonging to their family at nearby Palazzolo Sull Oglio.

The pump jammed and the eldest brother, climbed down into the cesspit to mend it. He was knocked unconscious by the fumes.

One after another, four other brothers climbed down into the cesspit to attempt a rescue.

The sixth and last brother of the family arrived on the scene just in time to haul back to safety the 19-year-old son of the eldest brother who, desperate with grief, had begun to climb into the cesspit to try to haul out his father and uncles.

The bodies of the five men were later recovered by firemen.

INDIAN ELECTIONS A LESSON TO WORLD

Mrs. Roosevelt Praises Secular Policy

NEW DELHI, March 22 (PTI).

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT said here last night that the recent general elections was one of the greatest lessons which India had taught to the other democracies of the world.

Mrs. Roosevelt who was interviewed by Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit added: "I would consider it one of the greatest steps that any nation has taken for a long while."

The interview was broadcast by the network of All India Radio last night.

Mrs. Roosevelt also thought that India's decision to have a secular State, a State in which all religions were recognised and tolerated and the government not motivated by any particular religion was "a very great contribution because this is the way we feel in our home country also."

CASTE LEGISLATION

"The other thing that has impressed me most," said Mrs. Roosevelt, "is your legislation against the caste system. I believe that from my point of view those are the three big contributions that India has made."

Mrs. Roosevelt referred to India's foreign policy and said: "India's policy at present fits into the struggle for peace, because it is not holding back its opinions. It is proving in many ways that it is a real democracy and cares about democracy, but at the same time it is devoting its greatest strength to success at home and I feel probably that is the greatest thing one can do at present for a democracy and in the struggle for peace."

Mrs. Roosevelt also paid tribute to the "extraordinarily vigorous way" India was tackling the numerous problems facing her and said: "I have every feeling of confidence that you are going to succeed."

Help Fight The Food Deficit

MR. PATIL'S CALL

BOMBAY, Saturday: India's economy being primarily agricultural, improvement of agriculture should be her primary task, stated Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture and Forests, inaugurating a village workers' training class organised by the Amreli District Rural Development Board at Chala yester..n

Mr. Patil said that 80 per cent of the country's population was dependent on agriculture and the remaining 20 per cent on other pursuits.

The Agriculture Minister said that because the country was not producing sufficient foodgrains to meet her own requirements, food had to be imported from abroad and about 150 crores of rupees were being spent on this account. This huge sum could be fruitfully utilised on developmental schemes if they made efforts to produce enough food for the population and make the country self-sufficient in this respect.

He said that the country's food deficit today was to the order of 40 lakh tons and the task of wiping it out was surely not beyond their reach if they decided to make a supreme effort in that direction. It would not be possible for the Government alone to solve this problem without the co-operation of the people, he observed, and advised the workers who were attending the training class to impart the knowledge they would receive to their brethren in the villages.

Fifty village workers from about 12 villages of the district are attending the class, which is imparting training in village reconstruction

Rawalpindi Case Closing

JUDGMENT EXPECTED NEXT MONTH

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, March 22: The well-known Rawalpindi Conspiracy Case is now reported to be coming to an end and its judgment is expected to be delivered some time next month.

This case, which is the first of its kind since the establishment of Pakistan and the proceedings of which have been kept a close secret for all this time, opened before a Special Tribunal in Hyderabad (Sind) Central Prison on June 15 last year. The case is the result of an alleged Military coup to overthrow the Pakistan Government and as many as 15 persons including a number of high-ranking Military Officers stand charged under Section 121, 121A, 123, 124, 124A, 342, 364, 365 and 302/102B of the Pakistan Penal Code.

The case for the prosecution was closed early this month after examining no less than 208 witnesses whose evidence has been recorded in 3026 twpe-written pages. Besides, the prosecution have tendered and proved more than 1,150 exhibits while the defence has produced only about 100.

Recording of the statements of all the 15 accused is now completed and since they have decided not to lead any defence evidence, the final sitting of the Tribunal has been fixed for March 31 when the Chief Prosecution Counsel will address the Court first and thereafter the Defence Counsels.

This sensational case, accordingly, is expected to come to a close next month after having more than 167 sittings during the past nine months.

Mao's Gift To East German President

BERLIN, Marih 22, (PTI-Reuter): East German President, Wilhelm Pieck, has been presented with a precious Chinese porcelain table set from Mao Tse-Tung, head of the Chinese People's Republic, in return for a microscope with a built-in camera he had sent Mao Tse-Tung as present some time ago.

TEMPLES LOOTED, TAXI DRIVER KILLED

(From Our Correspondent)

JAIPUR, March 22: The sensational murder of a taxi-driver and theft of ornaments and dresses from the Shrines of the Temples at Galwa Ashram, the famous holy place of Ramanuj sect of Vaishnavaes of India, two miles east of Jaipur have been reported here.

It is stated that the thieves had hired the taxi and after committing the theft in the Temples, they murdered the taxi-driver and threw away his dead body. The taxi was recovered two days later at the Station. The police is investigating into the matter.

Toll Of Tornadoes

LITTLE ROCK. (Arkansas), March 22 (PTI-Reuter): Raging tornadoes battered the southern United States early today and the known death roll in four states is 167.

ESTABLISH CADRE OF NATIONAL WORKERS

Working Committee's Proposals

THE LAKES, March 22 (PTI).

THE CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE AT A THREE-AND-HALF-HOUR SESSION THIS MORNING DECIDED TO GO BACK TO THE OLD PRIMARY MEMBERSHIP RATE OF ANNAS FOUR IN THE DAYS OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

Active members will however have to pay an additional fee of rupee one per annum, if the draft is endorsed by the A.I.C.C. commencing its session here at three in the afternoon.

THE LAKES (Calcutta), March 22 (PTI): The following are the texts of the resolutions adopted by the Congress Working Committee this morning:

(1) In view of the fresh responsibility that has been cast on the Congress, it is necessary that the Congress should be reorganised and the Congress Constitution amended. During the past few years the Congress has been largely confined to its old workers on whom a heavy burden has fallen.

It is necessary that the Congress should so function that new comers who believe in its general policy and programme, are welcomed and have opportunities of effective work. At the same time, it is also necessary for the Congress to function as a disciplined party, each member of which believes in and acts upto the objectives set out by the Congress in its resolutions and election manifesto.

THE STEPS

(2) The last annual session of the Congress has authorised the A.I.C.C. to make necessary changes in the Constitution. Pending such change, it is important that immediate steps should be taken to start the process of reorganisation and to activise the organisation. The following steps are suggested:

(a) In view of recent developments and pending full elections when the new electoral rolls have been prepared, the office bearers of every Congress Committee and the Executives of the P.C.C.s and the D.C.C.s, wherever such exists, should be reconstituted. An attempt should be made to make the Committee as representative as possible.

(b) The task before the Congress is to harness and utilise the services of hundred of thousands of Congressmen, as well as others who wish to be associated in Congress work. The general election showed that there are large numbers of such persons who are capable of doing good work, if they are given a chance. Every effort should be made to invite their co-operation and to provide opportunities to them for this work.

ELECTION WORKERS

(c) During the elections many people worked for Congress candidates in different constituencies. Some of these were not members of any Congress Committee. These workers should be encouraged to function on an ad hoc basis, and additional persons, who are prepared to work actively, may be added to them. These ad hoc groups of workers for each constituency need not have any elections. The test of membership of this group should be the desire and capacity to work. Such Ad Hoc Committees should naturally work in co-operation with local Congress Committees. Where there was no such special group of workers for elections, a new group may be formed.

(d) These Ad Hoc Committees, as well as the local Congress Committees, should undertake constructive and other development work in their areas. In particular, they should endeavour to fulfil the Five Year Plan and themselves participate in the building of roads, wells, tanks, school buildings and other housing programmes, and minor irrigation works.

(e) Congress members of the legislatures, both in the Centre and the States, should be associated with the local Congress Committees which function in the area in which their constituency occurs.

(f) In order to facilitate work and bring about close contacts with the people, which are so essential, Congress Committees should be constituted in Mandals or the like in areas comprising 25 to 30 villages and wherever feasible, in conformity with Assembly polling areas.

NATIONAL WORKERS

(g) A cadre of national wholetime workers should be established in each province and, where necessary, reasonable maintenance allowances should be given to these workers. These workers should be given special training in Congress policies and programmes and the Five Year Plan. In addition to these, study circles should be organised for larger groups.

(h) In order to finance the constructive and other activities of the Congress, adequate funds should be raised in each State. Congressmen, and in particular members of the legislatures and of the A.I.C.C., P.C.C., and D.C.C.s should pay monthly subscriptions wherever possible or give a certain percentage of their income.

(i) The immediate task to be undertaken by Congress Committees is to enroll Congress members on an extensive scale. Any partisanship in such enrolment must be avoided. A revision of the electoral rolls for the legislatures, more specially by the Ad Hoc Committees mentioned above, must also be undertaken.

JUDGING BY RESULTS

(3) Every Congress Committee must realise that its work will be judged by the results achieved in the shape of contacts with the people and unconstructive work done. Members of Congress Executives who are unable to give time to such work should give place to others who can do so.

All Congress work should be undertaken in the spirit of Congress ideals and in co-operation with all others who are prepared to give such co-operation. In view of the growth of the spirit of violence in public work, which has been encouraged by certain organisations, it is necessary to lay stress on peaceful and co-operative methods, which are essential to the nation's progress.

(4) No separate groups must be formed in Congress Committees or Congress Legislature Parties. In particular, provincialism, communalism, casteism or any kind of separate ideological grouping must not be allowed. Within the Committee or party the fullest freedom of discussion and criticism should be allowed, but any decisions taken should be acted upon.

Congressmen should act in a disciplined manner and should not allow personal or other differences to come up on public affairs and there should be no attacks on each other in the press or on the platform.

(5) Pradesh Congress Committee should not pass "no-confidence" resolutions against any Congress Ministry. If they have any grievances against a Congress Ministry or individual Minister, they should bring them to the notice of the Central Parliamentary Board or the Working Committee, which should take early action in the matter.

(6) The Working Committee is authorised to take such steps as may be necessary, including disciplinary action, to give effect to the directions given in this resolution.

TELEGRAM TO GOA SUBJECT TO DELAY

BOMBAY, Saturday: "Telegrams to Goa are subject to delay due to interruption of telegraph lines." says a Telegraph notification.

Village Bazaar Gutted

NO WATER TO PUT OUT CONFLAGRATION

DIAMOND HARBOUR, March 22 (PTI): A fire which broke out in a village bazaar in the southern suburbs of Calcutta off the Diamond Harbour Road on Friday morning completely gutted a large part of the bazaar. About sixty huts were reduced to ashes.

There was no water in the vicinity to put out the fire, which is believed to have orginated from a cooking stove in one of the huts. The nearest fire brigade station was over fifteen miles away at the Kidderpore coal docks and the first fire fighter arrived only after the destruction was complete, but in time to prevent further damage in the neighbourhood.

The bazaar, known as Amtala Flat, consisted of huts with thatched roofs and matting or bamboo lath walls, which were used as shops and storage godowns.

Demonstrations Before Dr. Roy's House

CALCUTTA, March 22, (PTI): City students staying away from their classes today, demonstrated in front of the residence of West Bengal's Chief Minister Dr. B. C. Roy, demanding the release of all political prisoners in West Bengal.

They also held two public meetings at Hazra Park in South Calcutta and in Wellington Square in the heart of the city.

After the two meetings the students moved towards Deshapriya Park in the vicinity of the Lakes, venue of the A.I.C.C session, where leftist parties had called a rally this afternoon.

Ahmednagar DCC To Help 'Bhumidan' Drive

AHMEDNAGAR, March 22, (PTI): Ahmednagar District Congress Committee unanimously decided to associate itself with the "Bhumidan" drive initiated in the Ahmednagar District by Mr. K. S. Pirodia, Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly in response to the call from Acharya Vinoba Bhave.

Textile Mill Resumes Work

BARODA, March 22 (PTI): A local textile mill resumed working after remaining idle due to coal shortage for two weeks. The mill employes 2,200 workers.

NEHRU'S CALL TO PEOPLE

THE LAKE, (Calcutta), March 22 (PTI): The Congress President Mr. Nehru told a huge gathering at the Lake Maidan this morning that unity was essential to make the country strong. Without this, the land would go to pieces and destruction, he said.

Mr. Nehru was hoisting the Congress flag near the A.I.C.C Pandal.

He said that if the whole energy of the country was engaged in mutual strife, no constructive work could be done.

The Congress President warned that if the people could not unite, the hard-won freedom of India would be endangered. Any talk, therefore, which led to disunity, should be shunned by all right-thinking people.

Mr. Nehru condemned provincialism. He said that their thoughts should rise above small provincial boundaries and they should consider the whole of India as their motherland.

THE FLAG

Referring to the tri-colour flag which he had unfurled, the Congress President reminded the people of the great struggle for freedom against foreign rule under this banner. Since the acceptance of this flag, the people irrespective of caste, creed and religion, rallied under it and worked unitedly. But after independence the country had another banner with Ashoka Chakra which was the national flag.

He regretted that though the Union Jack had lost it hold over India, some people were trying to import a flag which was not India's. This, he emphasised would mean renewed slavery.

OPPOSITION WILL FIGHT MALAN'S MOVE

Battle For Protection Of Courts And Constitution

CAPE TOWN, March 22.

THE Opposition United Party would contest "in the highest court in the land" any legislation brought in by Nationalist Premier Dr. Deniel Malan to make Parliament's authority over the Courts Supreme, Opposition Leader J. G. N. Strauss declared today.

Mr. Strauss said in a statement that his party would oppose in this way the proposed legislation announced by Dr. Malan last night after the Supreme Court had ruled invalid, part of Dr. Malan's racial segregation policy.

He said the proposed legislation would be fought in Parliament by the United Party and should the measure be passed in Parliament, his party would contest it in the highest Court in the land.

Mr. Strauss said: "The Prime Minister's proposals are directed against both our Courts and our Constitution. The United Party will defend these democratic institutions of our country, and we will fight to the utmost with all constitutional means at our disposal until victory is gained".

Mr. Strauss declared: "We will fight the measure in Parliament. We will continue the great fight in the country, for surely these proposals should have been submitted to the people".

placed on Dr. Malan's Party the duty to resign.

The statement said the judgment had "further enhanced in the eyes of democratic whites and non-whites alike the already high reputation of the highest judicial tribunal in our land."

New Legislation Very Soon

MALAN'S PROMISE

CAPETOWN, March 22 (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Daniel Malan, South African Prime Minister, announced last night that his Government intended to introduce legislation as soon as possible to place the sovereignty of Parliament beyond any doubt.

His statement followed Thursday's Supreme Court ruling invalidating part of Dr. Malan's racial segregation policy.

This legislation, he said, would protect the courts against the danger of being involved in constitutional issues of a political nature.

Dr. Malan said the proposed legislation would establish that the courts would not have the right to test the legality of the acts of Parliament.

The legislation to be introduced would be of retrospective effect to the date of coming into operation of the Statute of Westminster (December eleventh 1931).

(The Statute of Westminister, by legal enactment, recognised the status of the Dominions defined earlier at the imperial conference of 1926).

SAFEGUARD IT

Mr. Eric Louw, South African Minister of Economic Affairs, appealed to "all right-thinking South Africans to lend their support in the fight for preserving and safeguarding the powers and sovereignty of Parliament".

He was referring in an address to a public meeting at Willowmore to the judgment by the Appeal Court declaring the Separate Representation of Voters Act invalid.

The Coloured Peoples National Union declared yesterday that "much deep animosity against Europeans has been lifted" by yesterday's Supreme Court decision.

Tht Union--with 43,000 Cape coloured and Cape Malay members—said in a statement on the decision that "anxiety felt by thousands of coloured people that their franchise rights were to be whittled away", had been lifted.

DURBAN: The Natal Indian Congress in a statement last night said that the decision had

LIE'S' CORRESPONDENCE ON S. AFRICA

Release Expected

NEW YORK, March 21, (PTI): The correspondence that passed between Mr. Trygve Lie Secretary-General, United Nations, on one hand and South Africa, India and Pakistan on the other during the last two months under the terms of the January 12 resolution of the Assembly on the treatment of Indians in South Africa may be published here in the next few days, according to sources in touch with South African politics.

The correspondance is said to have started out of South Africa's refusal to admit the United Nations Assembly's right to intervene in the application of the Group Areas Act and consequent necessity under the resolution for Mr. Trygve Lie "in his discretion and after consulting the Governments concerned" to appoint an individual to facilitate negotiations.

EXHIBITION OF SOVIET FINE ART

CALCUTTA, March 22 (PTI): An exhibition of Soviet fine arts under the auspices of the All India Fine Arts and Crafts Society will arrive in Calcutta on the second lap of its tour of major Inian cities on April second, the Society announced today.

The exhibition, which has just concluded in New Delhi, will be opened at the Lady Brabourne College here by the Governor of West Bengal.

INDIAN AIR FORCE ANNIVERSARY

NEW DELHI, March 22 (PTD: The Indian Air Force will celebrate its nineteenth anniversary on April 1, 1952. All Indian Air Force stations will be kept open for the day to the general public.

In the capital, President Rajendra Prasad will inspect a guard of honour at 8-15 a.m. at the IAF Station, New Delhi and watch an air display. The IAF station here is also arranging an exhibition of Air Force equipment.

GALLANTRY AWARDS PRECEDENCE ORDER

New DELHI, March 22 (UPI): The President has determined the following order of precedence of the various gallantry awards:

The Param Vir Chakra, The Ashoka Chakra Class I, The Maha Vir Chakra, The Ashoka Chakra Class II, The Vir Chakra, Ashoka Chankra Class III, The General Service Medal—1947, The Territorial Army Decoration, The Territorial Army Medal, The Indian Independence Medal—1947, Commonwealth Awards in the existing order of precedence, and other awards.

FINNISH PREMIER RESIGNS

HELSINKI, March 22 (PTI-Reuter): Finnish Premier Dr. Urho Kekkonen, fifty-two-year old Agrarian heading a coalition government, resigned yesterday.

MR. SHRI RAM'S PLEA FOR INDIAN SUGAR EXPORTS

NEW DELHI, March 22 (PTI).

THE future of the Indian sugar industry is a "serious problem," unless the Government of India decided now on the export of the present surplus stock, Mr. Shri Ram the Delhi industrialist told the PTI yesterday.

Mr. Shri Ram said: "If the policy regarding the export of sugar is not decided now, it will not be possible to do so at a later stage."

While welcoming the fall in the prices of commodities he said sugar industry was on a different footing since the sugarcane was perishable. This year, he added differences between prices of gur and sugar had been unprecedented.

He estimated the carryover for the current year at about one lakh and ten thousand tons and the production for the coming season at about 13 lakh tons. Even if internal consumption amounted to 10 lakh tons the surplus of about four lakh tons would be lying idle with the manufacturers, who did not have "either godown to stock them or even the finance for it."

Therefore next year, he added, they would not start crushing, resulting in misery to the sugarcane cultivator who mainly depended on the sugar manufacturer.

At present, he felt the cultivator would be prepared to bring down price for his sugarcane to Rs. 1-4 per maund. Hence, he said, the Government should decide its policy regarding export just now.

As for export prices, he suggested that the Government should allow concessions to the industry on cess, charged on the sale of sugarcane, in order to make the Indian sugar price come anywhere near the international prices.

Deputy Speaker For Hyderabad

REPOLL ORDERED

HYDERABAD (Dn.), March 22 (PTI): A repoll would be taken on March 28 to decide the election of the Deputy Speaker, Hyderabad Assembly, Mr. Kashinath Rao Vaidya, the Speaker announced before he adjourned the House this afternoon.

This was a sequel to certain irregularities in the distribution of the ballot paper noticed when the counting was completed.

Five candidates had filed their nominations for the Deputy Speakership. Three of them withdrew, leaving Mr. Srinivasa Rao Ekhelikar (Congress) and Mr. Papan Gowd (independent) in the field.

Mr. Gowd was supported by all opposition parties.

THE IRREGULARITY

According to the list only 165 ballot papers had been distributed to the members, but the counting revealed that 168 had voted, eighty-seven for the Congress candidate and seventy-nine for the independent. Two votes were invalid.

A rescrutiny was held. It revealed that four members who were given ballot papers had not been included in the list. The Speaker explained the position to the House and asked for its opinion.

Mr. V. D. Deshpande, Leader of the Opposition, said that the election was vitiated by irregularity and, therefore, a repoll should be taken. To do otherwise, he said, was to create a bad precedent.

Thatte To Stand As Candidate

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. L. G. Thatte, General Secretary, All-India Hindu Raj Party, (formerly All India Anti Pakistan Front) has, today, announced that he has decided to stand as a candidate for the Presidential Election to be held (as has been announced) in the first week of May 1952.

In a statement to the Press Mr. Thatte says:—

"I think it unfair to allow the Congress nominee for the Presidential post, to get elected unopposed as long as I hold that the Indian National Congress, under the leadership of the present Congress leaders, has, by its wrong policy, ruined our Countrymen and is still pursuing the same suicidal policy.

"Besides by my candidature for the Presidential Eleetion I will be creating a ballot box for those who are entitled and are anxious to vote for Hindu Raj and Akhand Bharat in the Presidential Election. (And such people namely those who have been elected to the Parliament and to the Provincial Assemblies on the tickets of the Hindu Mahasabha, The Ram Rajya Parishad and The Jan Sangh, exceed one hundred).

WESTERN REPLY TO RUSSIA

PARIS, March 22 (PTI-Reuter): British, French and American Ministers last night approved the text of the western reply to Russia's note on German Unity, an authoritative source said here.

Experts meeting here yesterday afternoon drew up the final form of the reply.

Ministerial approval was given to the Committee of Experts by telephone.

Price Fall Is For The Best

SRI PRAKASA'S VIEW

MADRAS, March 22 (PTI): Mr. Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, said here today that no one could reasonably maintain that prices which had, from adventitious circumstances, increased out of all proportion, should not now be reduced.

The Governor, who was inaugurating the twenty-second conference of Land Mortgage Banks, said that the rapid and sizeable decline in prices had enhanced the value of money and reduced the value of stocks.

"No doubt, the suddenness of the fall may have", the Governor said, "affected stockists, but they have in the past shown adequate capacity to adjust themselves."

Appealing to the land mortgage banks to divert a greater share of loans to productive purposes, the Governor said the Planning Commission envisaged the co-operative land management as the most scientific approach to increasing returns from agriculture. The Planning Commission also considered that all credit to agriculture should be channelled through co-operative institutions, he added.

Drop In U.S. Food Prices

CHICAGO, March 22 (UPA): The United States food prices dropped again Friday and the Government reported the sharpest decline in the cost of living since 1949.

Price declines were reported on a wide range of commodities from butter and eggs to television sets.

At Chicago, chain stores cut butter another 2 to 4 cents for an overall decline of 17 cents per pound since February 29.

In New York the Department of Markets reported eggs, including large grade varieties selling for 61 cents a dozen. Hog prices at major markets in the eastern portion of the corn-belt were 25 to 50 cents per 100 pounds lower in today's trading.

Declining prices of wool and leather goods prompted removal of price ceilings earlier this week.

At New York the Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation cut prices today by more than 25 per cent on some models. Earlier this week General Electric cut television prices 20 to 90 dollars and Muntz cut its prices 20 to 30 dollars.

At Washington the Government reported cost of living declined for the first time since last July in the month ending February 15.

STANDARDISATION FOR SUCCESSFUL PLANNING

Mr. Mahatab Reviews Work Of Institution

NEW DELHI, March 22 (PTI).

THE success of the Five Year National Plan was very closely related to the success that the Indian Standards Institution may achieve in its efforts at preparation of standards and their active implementation in practice, said Mr. Hare Krushna Mahatab, Minister for Commerce and Industry, addressing the annual meeting of the General Council of Indian Standards Institution in New Delhi yesterday.

The meeting was not open to press.

Mr. Mahatab said that while the quantitative estimation of benefits derivable through standardization of economic products was not always possible, yet if the experience in other countries was to be taken as a guide, there could be no doubt that without standardisation no improvement in quality of products or enhancement of productivity could be expected.

NATIONAL FLAG STANDARD

Mr. Mahatab referred to the standardization of the National Flag and said that the standardization of the flag made of khadi was perhaps the best example of one of the difficult types of original work that it had organized. It required breaking of new ground in so far as it were necessary to get the cottage industry producers of khadi yarn and cloth to think in terms of standardization. He said he had been informed that the Indian standard on the National Flag happened to be the first standard of the type issued by any national standards organization in the whole world.

Mr. Mahatab expressed appreciation of the manner in which the industry and State Governments had been assisting and collaborating with the efforts of the institution. The assistance in experimental work received from the National Laboratories under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and many other laboratories had been of great value in the preparation of standards, he said.

The Council unanimously re-elected Dr. K. S. Krishnan and Lala Sri Ram as the two Vice-Presidents of the Indian Standards Institution for the year 1952-53.

It approved the budget estimates of the Institution for the year 1952-53 and the revised estimates of 1951-52.

Time For Ike To Go To U.S.

PARIS, March 21 (UPA): Reliable sources said Friday that April 2 might be a logical date on which General Dwight Eisenhower could ask to be relieved as Supreme Commander so that he could go home to campaign for the Republican presidential nomination, winding up his first year as European Supreme Commander by then.

Restrictions On Textile Exports Further Eased

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Restrictions so far imposed on exports of cotton piecegoods to Aden, Hong Kong, Malaya (including Singapore), Djibouti, Macao and Tangier have been removed with immediate effect by the Government of India, according to a notification issued here today by the Joint Chief Controller of Exports, Bombay.

These restrictions had been imposed because these ports were not consumer centres but "enterports" from which re-exports of Indian piecegoods were often effected.

The notification added that licences held by exporters for the period January-June 1952 for destinations other than Pakistan, Afghanistan, Burma and Australia can be utilised for export to any permissible destination including the six referred to these destinations.

DIVERSIONS ALLOWED

Diversions of destinations will also be allowed against licences carried forward from the previous licensing periods in bonafide cases where cable-evidence is produced to show that the original consignee has declined to take up the goods.

This procedure will hold good even in cases where licences were held for export to special destinations.

For purposes of benefitting from the above concessions, licenses for pseudo fine cloth will be treated on par with other licenses.

In case where exporters holding licenses for pseudo fine cloth require permission for processing that will also be granted.

Fall In India's Foreign Trade

NEW DELHI, March 22 (PTI): India's foreign trade by sea and air in February showed a deficit of Rs. 3888 crores, according to provisional figures available here.

The exports were valued at Rs. 43.80 crores, and re-exports at Rs. 81 lakhs, including transit trade worth Rs. 60 lakhs of overland foreign countries. The imports were of the order of Rs. 77.97 crores, including a transit trade of Rs. 10 lakhs.

These figures, excluding transit trade, left a deficit of Rs. 33.86 crores, and there was an added deficit of Rs. 2 lakhs on account of import of gold and silver during the month.

60 ART SILK MILLS TO CUT PRODUCTION

AMRITSAR, March 22 (PTI): About sixty mills in Amritsar engaged in the fabrication of art-silk and staple fibre cloth have decided to close down their mills for two days in a week in addition to not working on Sundays.

They have also decided to reduce their three shifts of seven and a half hours each, to one of eight hours or two of five hours each.

This decision has been taken in view of slump in markets, and their decision to reduce production by forty per cent.

DECLINE IN RUBBER OUTPUT PREDICTED

LONDON, March 22 (PTI-Reuter): Some producers predict a decline in world production of natural rubber this year below the record 1951 of 18,62,500 tons, the Financial Times said in its main new story today.

PRINCE NIRMALKUMAR STILL IN DETENTION

RAJKOT, March 22 (PTI).—Prince Nirmalkumar of Bhavnagar who had been in police custody for about six weeks, was yesterday put in charge of the District Magistrate of Madhya Saurashtra.

The Prince was arrested on February 8 on a charge of alleged complicity in the Rib dacoity, from Bhavnagar. He was later charged with complicity in Saravadi and Chorvadia dacoities.

50,000 Respond To Strike Call

TRIESTE, March 22 (UPA): At least 50,000 workers began a 12-hour general strike at one minute after midnight on Saturday to protest against the tactics employed by the Allied controlled police during a Trieste-for-Italy demonstration.

Second Term For Peron

BUENOS AIRES, March 22, (PTI-Reuter): General Juan Peron was formally proclaimed President of Argentina yesterday for a second term by the Electoral Board in charge of the November 11 elections.

Final polling figures made public for the first time at the ceremony, gave President Peron 4,745,168 votes against 2,725,811 for the combined opposition and 111,087 spoiled votes.

The ailing 68-year-old Vice-President Dr. J. Hortensio Quijano was also proclaimed for a second term. He became ill during the electoral campaign and sugered two major operations in the last five months.

The Madhya Bharat Assembly voted on Friday its second supplementary demands for 195-52 totalling rupees 21.97 lakhs on revenue account and rupees 79.84 lakhs on capital account.

Mustard Oil Rates Too Go Up

NOWGONG (Assam), March 22.

RAW jute prices have doubled here over the last three days after weeks of depressed conditions.

Jute bottoms, which varied from rupees twenty to twenty-four on March 18, and shot up to rupees forty-two per maund yesterday morning. The price of mustard oil, too, has registered an increase of four rupees in the last twenty-four hours from rupees twelve to rupees sixteen per maund.

There has been a slight increase in the price of rice in bazaars in the suburbs, but the town market has not yet been affected.

Export Quota Of Groundnut Oil

NEW DELHI, March 22.

The Government of India have decided to release for the quarter April-June 1952 an export quota of 21,000 tons of groundnut oil. The quota will be valid for shipment to all permissible destinations as oil only. Shipments against this quota will be permitted upto the end of July. Allotments to individual shippers will be made by the Export Trade Controllers at the ports.

American Markets

MODERATE SELLING IN N.Y. COTTON

Upward Trend On Stock Exchange

NEW YORK, March 21, (UPA : The cotton market closed on lower grounds today to terminate the session in erratic swings over a range of 30 points.

Profittaking during the weekend, especially among the professional talent which rode the recent advance to the highest level since February 8, was accompanied by more hedge selling.

Mill and shipper covering continued on setbacks but the overall demand lacked the snap apparent earlier in the week.

The export situation in raw cotton showed litle change but apparently well informed quarters understood that "something of a definite nature" will be made known shortly on the dol 50,000,000 cotton credit to France and dol. 10,000,000 credit to Spain.

In the meantime trade sources reported cotton purchase close of dol 9,71,000 to Formosa by the Mutual Security Agency.

The market opened off 14 to 20 points. Thereafter prices seesawed constantly. Weakness developed in the last hour when the market hit the lowest level for the day but covering by day traders lifted the market from the extreme lows in the last quarter hour. Final prices were still off 14 to 29 points.

Following were the closings, with the price range:

	Pr. Cl.	opening	high	low	close
SPOT	42.65				40.40
May	41.46	41.31	42.43	41.11	41.19
July	40.54	40.38	40.49	40.14	40.25
Oct.	37.43	37.25	37.42	37.13	37.29
Dec.	37.15	36.95	37.06	36.80	36 95
March	37.00	36.82	36.90	36.75	36.83
May	36.75	36.60	36.67	36.50	36.57
July	36.40	——	36.25	36.20	36.15

NEW ORLEANS

SPOT	41.75				41.50
May	41.48	41.33	41.44	41.09	41.17
July	40.49	40.38	40.47	40.15	40.21
Oct.	37.45	37.26	37.41	37.11	37.15
Dec.	37.09	36.95	37.05	36.81	36.53
March	36.96	36.82	36.83	36.83	36.71
May	36.74	36.60	36.65	36.65	36.49
July	36.35	——	36.17	36.05	36.09

NEW YORK STOCKS

Postponement of the threatened steel strike bolstered the Stock Market as stocks moved upward with substantial gains in most groups.

Profittaking pared prices later in the day. The volume of business was 1,290,000 shares. There were 1,081 issues traded of which 478 advanced, 341 declined and 262 were unchanged.

Rails touched a new 21 year high during the day. Steels had very small changes. Automobiles were active as men returned to work after lay-offs.

Curb sales totalled 600,000 shares and the turnover in bonds was $2,651,000.

NEW YORK TIN PRICES

Spot tin today remained unchanged at 121-1/2 cents per pound on the New York market.

In the forward section, the price was 119 cents bid per pound.

Yesterday's forward price was 117 cents per pound.

NEW YORK PEPPER PRICES

The pepper market ruled quiet and steady with spot indicated at $1.37 per pound.

Sellers' ideas on afloat supplies varied widely with the range for Steel Chemist running between $1.28 and $1.35 per pound; President Buchannan at $1.25 to $1.33; Excelsior around $1.20; Marion and President Harding around $1.17 per pound.

Re-sellers indicated March shipment at $1.11; April at $1.08; May and June at $1.04.

NEW YORK SILVER UNCHANGED

The price of silver was unchanged today at 88 cents per ounce.

U.S. STEEL PRICE RANGES

The following were price ranges of U.S. Steel on the New York market today:

High 39-3/4. Low 39-3/8. Close 39-1/2.

NEW YORK RUBBER PRICES

Rubber futures closed five lower to 10 higher with sales of 32 contracts.

Week-end covering steadied the market after a lower start influenced by the easier tone of primary markets.

Closing prices were: Sept. 35.25-50; Oct. 34.60 nom; Nov. 33.95 nom; Dec. 33.30 nom; Jan. 32.70 nom; Feb. 32.10 nom.

NEW YORK COPRA PRICES

Copra was today quoted at US $125 asked.

Cocoanut oil was quoted at 8-3/8 cents per pound asked.

NEW YORK CASTORSEED PRICES

Brazilian castorseeds were today quoted at US $200 per long ton fob Brazil.

NEW YORK SEED PRICES

The following were closing prices of seeds on the New York market today:

Soyabeans 10-1/4, Tung 39-3/4, Pepper $1.37 nom. Flax, Fourth 416-1/2.

LONDON MARKETS

RUBBER CLOSINGS

The rubber market closed easier today.

Closing prices were:

Spot 33.1/4, 34.

Apr. 33, 33-1/2.

May 32-1/4, 32-3/4, business 32-1/2.

June 31-3/4, 32-1/4.

Apr/June 32-1/2, 32-3/4.

July/Sept. 31, 31-1/2, business 31-1/2.

Oct/Dec. 30, 30-1/4.

LONDON MERCURY UNCHANGED

The price of mercury remained unchanged today at 73 pounds per flash.

LONDON SILVER UNCHANGED

The price of silver remained unchanged today at 77 pence per ounce for both spot and forward.

LONDON PEPPER PRICES

The pepper market was quiet today with sellers of spot Malabar asking 1,050/- to 1,075/-.

Sellers of April asked 900/-.

Singapore black was unquoted but white, April, quoted at 12/-.

LONDON COPRA, COCONUT AND PALMOIL

Copra Straits del fms del weight cif per ton April/May £60 seller £58-3/4 seller.

Copra Phillipine bulk cif per ton April/May £140 seller £140 seller.

Coconut Oil Ceylon in bulk cif per ton March/April £75 paid.

Palmoil Liberian cif per ton March/April 195/-.

Palmoil Belgian Congo cif per 1,000 kilos March/April 10,000 Belg. frs 10,000 Belg. frs quoted.

LONDON TIN PRICES

The tin market was easier today with spot down 4-1/4 pounds sterling to 969-1/2. Three months was down 2-3/4 to 972.

The turnover amounted to 110 tons of which 15 were for cash.

Closing prices were:

Spot—buyers, 969; sellers 970; business at 970.

Three months—buyers 971-1/4; sellers 972-1/2; business 972 to 974.

Settlement—970.

In the unofficial afternoon session, the turnover amounted to 80 tons, all forward.

Closing prices were:

Spot—buyers, 968; sellers, 969; business nil.

Three months—buyers, 970-1/2; sellers 971; business 970 to 969-1/2.

Continental Stock Markets

PARIS, March 21.

The markets were hesitant with the approach of the week-end and at best resitant. The firmness of Wallstreet yesterday left the market indifferent with only Canadian pacific responding. Among French shares, frequent profit-taking was noted among irons and steels while other sections were slightly lower. Features among foreigns, were declines in shell and coppers and irregularly in gold shares and Belgians.

BRUSSELS.—The forward market was rather depressed. Most declines were only limited but a few issues slipped more sharply notably Vielle montagne and union miniere. The spot market was inclined to be heavy in sympathy with forwards.

AMSTERDAM: The Netherlands three per cent loan fluctuated between 88 and 87-1/8 closing slightly above the day's lowest. Other guilder investments prolonged this week's firmness. Industrials were mostly steadier. Plantations were cheerful. Shippings were slightly lower. premium was 1-3/4 and certificates totalled 753. Black pepper latest spot 135 asked.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, March 22

2-1/2 p.c. 1954	....	98	8	0
2-1/2 p.c. 1955	.....	98	2	0
2-1/2 p.c. 1961	....	90	0	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1960	.....	93	6	0
2-3/4 p c. 1962	....	91	0	0
2-3/4 p.c 1976	.....	83	0	0
3 p.c. 1957		97	12	0
3 p. c 1958	....	97	9	0
3 p.c. 1986 Con	.....	80	12	0
3 p.c. 1959-61	.....	95	10	6
3 p.c. 1963-65	....	92	9	0
3 p.c. 1964	....	92	11	0
3 p.c. 1966-68	....	90	10	0
3 p.c. 1970-75	....	88	9	0
3-1/2 p.c 1954-59	....	100	8	0
4 p.c. 1960-70	.....	101	10	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1955-60	....	103	4	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1958-68	....	105	8	0

PROVINCIAL LOANS

3 p. c. Bombay 1952	..	94	8	0
3 p. c. Bombay 1958	..	98	4	0
3 p. c. Bombay 1960	..	96	0	0
2-3/4 p.c. U.P. 1961	..	92	0	0
2-3/4 p. c. Madras 1961	..	92	0	0
3 p. c. Bombay 1955	..	99	8	0
3 p.c Punjab 1958	..	98	8	0
3 p. c. Punjab 1952	..	106	0	0
3 p.c Madras 1952-53	..	100	4	0
3 p. c. U. P. 1952	.....	100	8	0
3 p.c. NWF 1952	.....	111	0	0
4 p.c. Bom Muni	....	100	12	0
5 p.c. Bom Muni. 1959		107	8	0
3 p.c. Bom. Muni 1954		104	0	0
3-1/4 p.c. Muni 1965	..	95	0	0
3-1/4 p. c. 1977	....	89	8	0
4 p.c. BPT—1970	....	100	12	0

SHARE BAZAR

GOOD UNDERTONE

BOMBAY, March 22.

The Bombay Stock Exchange displayed good undertone in sympathy with steady improvement in Bullion and produce markets. The market has regained confidence and buyers seem anxious to purchase but sellers are cautious.

Tata Steel Defds. were nominally quoted at Rs. 1700 against the last official close at Rs. 1707-8. Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 326 and Indian Irons at Rs. 23-12.

Central Banks came in business at Rs. 66-8. Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 400, Century at Rs. 284, Kohinoors at Rs. 303 and Scindias at Rs. 14-4.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, March 22.

Bharat 25-4 (20-3-52)
Laxmi 595 (20-3-52)
B. Steam Ord. 26-8 (20-3-52)
Baroda 118
Central 67-8 68
„ New 69
Imperial 1727-8
„ New 422-8
India 162 63
Union 7-9 (20-3-52)
U. Commercial 36 35-8 36
B. Suburban 130 (20-3-52)
I. Mercantile 38 (20-3-52)
New India 44 44-12 44-8
Vulcan 11-4 (20--3-52)
B. Burma New 178-12
Dena Trust 10-8
Rayon Ord. 66-12
Walchandnagar 157-8
SPECIAL—
Ahmedabad Elec. P. Paid 88 88-12 88-8
B. Steamer Debenture 90-6.

Produce Market

BOMBAY, March 22.

The local produce market was fairly firm with increased buying. The market is expecting early announcement of export quota for castorseeds.

Groundnuts Khandesh quality were quoted at Rs. 30-2. Madras Coromandal at Rs. 28-12 and Bold groundnuts at Rs. 28-12. Groundnut oil ex-mill was quoted at Rs. 48 and R. R. at Rs. 15-8.

Linseed ready was quoted at Rs. 27-12 and linseed oil at Rs. 17. Castorseeds ready Madras were placed at Rs. 29-8, May delivery opened at Rs. 151-8 and advanced at Rs. 154-8 under moderate buying.

Later on groundnut oil was quoted at Rs. 16 on expectation of announcement of export quota. Castorseeds after touching lowest Rs. 151, advanced at Rs. 156-8 and closed at Rs. 156.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, March 22.

The local bullion market was fairly firm with increased demand in the cash market. Reports from both Calcutta and Madras were encouraging. The markets are recovering from the recent nervousness and prices are gradually hardening.

Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 161 to Rs. 162 while ready Bullion gold was placed at Rs. 92-4. Mint gold was quoted at Rs. 93-4 and Sovereigns were priced at Rs. 66.

Later on ready silver was quoted at Rs 161/8 to Rs. 162/- while Gold was placed at Rs. 91/8 to Rs. 92/-. So far no final arrangement is arrived at for the Valan.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, March 22.

Members are hereby informed that as the payment has been completed successfully, trading on the Exchange will commence with certain restrictions after the Chairman, Shri Chunilal B. Mehta addresses the Members on Monday, the 24th March 1952 at 12-30 p.m. S.T. in the Trading Ring of the Exchange, at Patwa Chawl, Zaveri Bazar.

NAGPUR MARKETS "STRONG"

NAGPUR, March 22 (PTI): Despite slight fluctuations in price levels, prices of most of the sommodities showed an upward trend and the market was described as 'strong'.

The wholesale prices of groundnuts, groundnut oil and gur showed slight improvement of a rupee or two and they were quoted at Rs. 22, 48 and 14 per maund respectively. Cotton seeds, wheat and sugar remained at the same level as yesterday.

A slight rise on an anna or two in the retail prices of commodities was reported.

Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 92-8-0.

Scheduled Banks In India

Statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 14th March, 1952.

	Rs.
1. Demand Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowings from banks (A)	28,08,96,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	539,10,89,000
2. Time Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowings from banks (A)	60,00,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	285,30,70,000
3. Cash in India	36,09,77,000
4. Balances with the Reserve Bank in India	46,91,62,000
5. Balances with other banks in current account in India	11,10,48,000
6. Money at call and short notice in India	12,53,54,000
7. Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government Securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts	295,86,29,000
8. Advances in India (B)	532,70,54,000
9. Inland Bills purchased and discounted in India	52,19,47,000

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, March 22:

120 D. Ready Japan		4	6	0
150 D. Ready Japan		3	12	0
120 D. Ready Italy		3	14	0
150 D. Ready Italy		3	11	0
150 D. Box March	743	0	0	
150 D. Box April	750	0	0	

Paris Gold Price

PARIS, March 21.—On the Paris bourse today the price of gold was quoted at 584 Francs per gram. Yesterday's price was 587 Francs per gram.

Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, March 22 (PTI): The Calcutta share market continued firm for jute shares while coal and other miscellaneous industrials continued steady and active. Government securities were the turn better.

The following are today's final transactions upto 1-00 p.m.

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1986 81-2, Three per cent loan 1957 97-11 SOL.

BANKS: United Bank of India 4-3.

COTTONS: Cawnpore Textile 9-5, Elgin Mills 16-3. New Victoria Ordy. 1-12.

COALS: Amalgamated 25-4 Ex Div., Burrakur 12-6, Central India 5-10, Dhemo Main 15-9, New Beerbhoom 18-1, New Manbhoom 12-8 CT, Western Bengal 4-14, South Karanpura 17-2.

JUTES: Agarpara 21-5, Ex Div. Alliance 275, Barnagore 173, Champadany 173, Ganges 109, Howrah 26-12, Kankanarrah 170, Megna 115, Nuddea 59, Presidency 5-7, Union 224, India 151, National 28-9, Orient 230, Reliance 18-1.

ENGINEERINGS: Bharat Elec Steel 18, India St. Wagon 79-8, Kumardhubi Eng. 7-6 Steel Corpn. 18-8, Textile Machinery 5-13.

MISCELLANEOUS: Consolidated Tin 1-8, Indian Copper 2-15, Sone Valley Cement 6, Alkali and Chemical 15 Ex Div., B. I Corpn. 9-5, Indian Aluminium 118 S lots Indian Cables 13-14, Indian National Air 2, Jardine Henderson 141, Martin Burn 16-12, Metal Box 20-5, National Tobacco 15-8 Rallis India Ltd. 100, Rohtas Industry 6-13, British Burma Petrol 1-2, Shree Gopal Paper 16-3, Star Paper 7, Ex Div., Titaghur Paper 33-13, Indian Steamship 5-14.

SUGAR: Balrampore 8-15

TEAS: Oodabari 29, Sonai River 11-12.

Hong Kong Gold And Exchange Closings

HONG KONG March 21.—The following were closing rates of Exchange and Gold on the Hong Kong market today:

HK $6.7825 per U.S. dollar for cash.

HK $6.81 per U.S. Dollar for TT.

HK $15.90 per pound sterling.

HK $320.00 per Chinese Tael of gold.

On March 22nd, the gold market opened at HK $320-3/4 per Chinese Tael.

LONG STAPLE COTTON FOR STOCK PILING

WASHINGTON, March 22 (UPA): The Department of Agriculture asked U.S. firms Friday to sell or trade in foreign grown extra long staple cotton needed for the nation's strategic materials stock-pile.

If barter is used, cotton would be paid for in surplus commodities.

The Department said that offers to help must be received not later than March 31.

It said that subsequent offers will be received second and fourth Monday beginning April.

It emphasized the request does not constitute a commitment and said it will reserve the right to reject any or all offers.

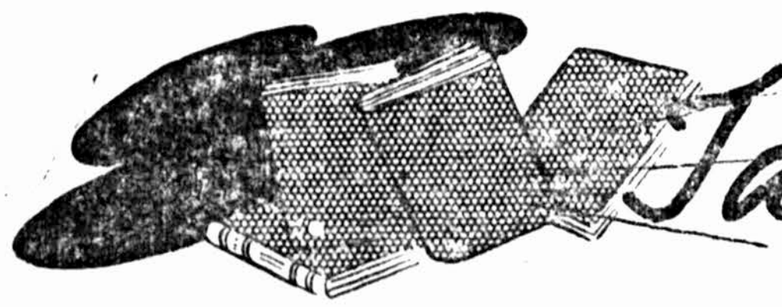
Kenya Cuts Imports

NAIROBI, March 22 (PTI): Playing her part in the Sterling Area's fight to retrieve the balance of payments position, Kenya has banned all imports from non-sterling areas and has imposed restrictions on many major imports, including motor vehicles and piece-goods. India is not affected by the cuts.

The two other East African territories of Tanganyika and Uganda are also considering measures to help the Sterling Area back to conversibility.

Pak Raw Jute Prices

KARACHI, March 22 (PTI). — A press note issued yesterday said: "In extension of their press communique of 19th March 1952, the Ministry of Commerce announce that minimum purchase and sale prices fixed for whate loose garsat (unassorted) raw jute i.e. Rs. 21/- for white Jat Garsat, Rs. 20/- white District Garsat and Rs. 19/- for white Northern Garsat shall apply also for delivery at growers' premises.



Talking of Books—

SHAW'S COMEDY WAS OUT OF TUNE WITH AGE OF TRAGEDY IN WHICH HE LIVED

Although He Failed To Answer The Moral Problem He Lives By Virtue Of His Vitality And Humanity

BY JYOTISWARUP SAXENA

The crowning defeat of the man who declared himself against war came when he was forced to live through two world wars and died facing the prospect of a third one. The break-neck speed of the drift towards catastrophe destroyed the very basis of Shavian sanity writes the author, discussing the question where Bernard Shaw stands today.

Unlike Aristophanes and Moliere, Shaw was not a dramatist in the round; he saw men in a statuesque pose, frozen in a foolish attitude and he gave us the comedy of it. He failed to realise the tragic proportions of the catastrophe. That is why totalitarianism shook Shaw's faith, undermined the intellectual and spiritual foundations of his World-view and reduced him to an acrid silence

EACH one of us has his private Shaw just as each one of us has his private Hamlet. And one claims to see in the fantastic grimace on the comic mask which Shaw put on in his plays one's own hobby-horses pushed to the point of a coherent system by the relentless logic of a man of genius.

Shaw was a mountebank and a prophet; a creative evolutionist with a penchant for Wagner, Ibsen and Brieux; a passionate reformer of mankind, eating-habits and spelling; a Marxist who decried the class-war, affirmed the logic of gradualness and yet continued to hold the largest number of shares in the Daily Worker and received a panegyric from the British Communist Party inspite of Lenin's famous dictum that he was a good man fallen among the Fabians—one who under the phase of one revolving moon was statesman and fiddler and buffoon.

Shaw stood on the Victorian band-wagon and did nothing but bang away at his drum: his methods were nearer those of P. T. Barnum than those of a serious thinker; his plays as well as his prefaces smack of showmanship and idealogical acrobatics; he was more of a mental contortionist than a grand old man of the theatre. A rationaliser of prejudice, an enemy of vague and woolly sentiment, a lighted intellectual match in a keg of emotional gunpowder, Shaw aimed his shafts at the accepted orthodoxies of the age. He played the sedulous ape to Ibsen, Brieux and Checkhoc and transformed the well-made play of Scribe and the Sardoodledom of the boulevard entertainment into the manifesto of a fierce and sincere moral revolutionary.

Vacuum of Cultured Leisure

The critics ridiculed the debating-hall air, the slick machine-made speeches rolled off the tongues of characters with biting ease, the cockeyed themes based on an inversion of orthodox beliefs and patterns of behaviour. His theme was cultured leisured Europe represented by lady Brit's drawing-room and he saw it as a hot-house in which the spirit of Man was languishing, being smothered in the arty sweetness and the ineffectual futility of a moral political, and social vacuum.

And Shaw in this struggle against conventionality, orthodoxy, stupidity, custom, and cruelty was armed with nothing more dangerous than the power of the word—his most serious pronouncements were drowned in the limpid laughter of the Shavian bon mot.

Perhaps Shaw more than any other man in his generation understood the modern mind. According to him the real trouble lay in the fact that modern scientific Man had developed his Reason but not quite eliminated and controlled the sentiments—and he played upon this contradiction for all it was worth. He went about with his lancet probing the wounds, lifting a vein here, a bone there and by the time he had finished with his surgical mission the whole gruesome anatomy of Man was revealed as a carcass full of running sores. That is how though Shavian drama began as a rebellion, it ended by becoming a ritual. The vogue of Shaw became the tyranny of Shaw, the protest against orthodoxy developed into another orthodoxy, and the rebels evolved a Church of their own with its own rule of the thumb does and donts. His ideas filtered down to the most rabid conservative in a diluted form and forged new fetters for the mind of the modern Man. And that is why perhaps Shaw himself was the most disillusioned by the spread of the Shavian cult.

When every third man in the street called himself a Socialist and invokes the ghost of Shaw in defence of his follies and foibles, Shaw was very hard put to it to defend his position. The great movement of ideas which began with a bang with Shaw, the Webbs and Morris in the forefront seemed to be ending with a whimper. The man who did not believe in the class-war saw its inevitability in the European camp. His ideal of German Culture (and he wrote a brilliant essay on 'What I owe to German Culture') collapsed like a house of cards. Wagner gave way to the anti-tonal Schoenberg and the picaresque Hindsmith. The Shavian idols were being exposed as made of clay—and inferior, brittle clay at that.

Defeat Of Shaw

The drama of ideas came to be identified with shoddy plays about sex, and syphilis, and capital and Labour and artificial insemination. Plays were confused with pamphleteering and drama with propaganda. Fabianism was wearing thin in a world where many inferior undershafts (minus his mysticism and his cudgels against poverty) were claiming Shaw on their side too.

The crowning defeat of the man who declared himself against war came when he was forced to live through two world wars and died facing the prospect of a third one. The break-neck speed of the drift towards catastrophe destroyed the very basis of Shavian sanity. The Europe which Shaw wanted to salvage embarked upon a collective blood-letting compared to which earlier upheavals were only minor incidents.

Shaw's age was not one of comedy—there was no consistent and truly comic convention of apprehending and presenting life. Comedy is only a form of the great debate or the heart-searching criticism of manners, morals, persons, patterns of behaviour and feeling or beliefs in the light of environmental facts. It involves a re-assertion of the faith that Man can and must survive at all costs through his normality and individuality and humanity and make his life worth living though the odds against his doing so are considerable. Comedy records the anachronisms within a stable framework or a fixed pattern of social and individual norms. Without these norms and a firm belief in them as the ultimate sanctions of conduct and feeling, no comedy is possible.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH SHAVIAN DRAMA WAS THAT THESE NORMS WERE BECOMING INCREASINGLY FLACCID AND LESS AND LESS POWERFUL IN THEIR BASIC APPEAL TO THE MIND OF MAN, AND IN THIS ATMOSPHERE, LIKE CHEKHOV, SHAW COULD DO NO BETTER THAN PRESENT A TRUNCATED VISION. HIS COMEDIES NEVER END THEY ARE CUT OFF. UNLIKE ARISTOPHANES AND MOLIERE, WE DO NOT LOOK UPON SHAW'S CHARACTERS AS REAL HUMAN BEINGS ENGAGED IN PURSUITS WHICH ARE COMIC. WE LOOK UPON THEM AS MARIONNETTES AND PUPPETS DANCING THEIR WAYWARD ROUND TO THE DELIGHT OF THE CROWD ON THE HUSTINGS AND THEN SUDDENLY PACKED INTO THE CONJUROR'S BAG.

The thesis of Major Barbara that munitions-making is the best way to be saved is a wonderfully farcical thesis; the play's witty debates rest on the merits and demerits of the Salvation Army and bigger and better bombs as means of salvation, but to our own age this is essentially true and tragic and in no sense a comic dilemma. Shaw's comedy like that of Wilde's or the tragedy of Chekhov was based on the stability and the normality of the European world. Shaw's early comedy is that of the drawing-room but with time the drawing-room collapsed, the sanity of the European world disappeared and the conventions of Shavian comedy broke under Shaw's own hands.

Age Of Economic Man

His metier was "cultured leisured Europe before the war", "the house in which Europe was stifling its soul", where "in utter enervation and futilisation" the world was being delivered on a tea-tray "to the control of ignorant and soulless cunning and energy"—a moral vacuum where power and culture were in separate compartments.

The greatness of Shaw lay in the fact that in this tottering world, he had the courage to assert the normal standards of justice, humanity, love, mercy, and kindliness. Living in the age of the Economic Man, an age which in the words of his idol Samuel Butler "had banished mind from the universe", Shaw deepened the liberal and the humanist content of the Socialist tradition in Britain by giving economics a human bias. Shaw brought back the mind to the universe.

Inspite of his consciousness of the limitations of man, Shaw could not destroy Hope. He attempted three tragedies and in all the three has was horrified at what he had done. In his most pessimistic plays (GENEVA and TOO TRUE TO BE GOOD) he dissolved the day of judgmen in a tinkle of laughter. He never doubted the benevolent intentions in the methods of trial and error by which the Life-Force worked. But Victorian and even modern England had no comprehensive philosophy of Man to back its norms. And that's why the Shavian vision remained partial and incomplete.

Shaw had to create his comedy out of the disintegrated, fragmented, ambivalent pri[illegible]

(Continued on page 21 col. 1)

Norway Makes All Its Equipment

CURIOUS BOOK WHICH IS OF INTEREST PSYCHOLOGISTS

NORWAY: IRON AND METAL PRODUCTS EXPORTS, published by Norwegian Export Council.

Although the iron and metal-working branch makes but a small part of Norway's total exports one should not assume that this industry is a subordinate one. Its statistics show 32 per cent of the total man-hours worked in Norway; and it contributes about 20 per cent of the gross value of industrial production.

Fishing is to Norway what cotton is to Bombay or coal to Newcastle. Each year some 86,000 vessels and over 115,000 persons garner in an average of one million tons of fish. Ninety per cent of this huge catch is sold abroad, making Norway number one exporters of fish and fish products. It is not surprising then that they specialize in supplying the most reliable and high quality gear and machinery required by this vital branch of the country's economy. It is notable that now even for fishermen in the small craft fishing has become largely a matter of gear.

Of more interest in India will be their developments in the logging industry which provide a beautiful example of how modern technique has found an expanding source of wealth in a simple raw material. It is an enviable fact that in Norway from the time the tree is marked for cutting until it is marketed in the form of finished goods, domestically manufactured equipment and machines have been used at every stage of the process.

The book has very informative photographs and a list of the exporting firms in Norway.

I HAVE MET MAHATMA GANDHI AFTER HIS DEATH, by T. K. Dutt, Published By Students Friends, Allahabad. Price Rs. 2. Pages 146.

This is a curious book though not as curious as its title would lead us to expect. The writer gives us an account of some visions and dreams which have played an important role in his life. He tells us how he foresaw Gandhiji's murder a few days before it happened, and also of a dream conversation in which Gandhiji emphasizes the mystical unity of the universe. Nowadays such accounts are drawing attention from the psychologists. If authentic, they certainly give the lie to Hamlet's 'the unknown bourn from which no traveller returns.'

SANGEET VITHIKA, By P. Upadhyaya, Published by Anand Book Depot, Allahabad. Price: Rs. 3 Pages 183.

This Hindi text will serve the purpose of the Intermediate student in Indian classical music, and also perhaps that of the genuinely interested layman—to the limited extent to which a book can acquaint one with an auditory art. The writer traces the art to Panini and the Upanishads and discusses the contribution to the tradition of important musicians like Bhatkhande. Besides a lucid exposition of the intricate course there are valuable hints on care and training of the voice; also a chapter on orchestral music.

TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS AND ECONOMICAL DEVELOPMENT: Three Lectures By Prof. J. B. Condliffe Delhi School of Economics, Occasional Papers No. 2 Rangit Printers and Publishers, Delhi. Price Rs 1-4, pages 62.

Prof. Condliffe has chosen to tackle this theme, despite the tense atmosphere of world politics, to draw attention to a subject which can develop to man's benefit only in a peaceful world. But for a young and ambitious nation like India the subject is wholly relevent.

He indicates the importance of applied science saying that it has liberated an increasing proportion of the population from bondage to the primitive necessities of life. He refers to the increasing amount of co-operation between industrial laboratories and science departments of Universities. Another point which he makes is that the industrial structure in which technological apparatus is extensively used has of necessity to be a large scale one if it is to be economic—a debatable point, if we remember that pre-war Japan was studded with small home factories equipped with the best apparatus, which were an important feature in its phenomenal prosperity.

Prof. Condliffe also draws attention to some changes in the financing of industry which is becoming more and more self-sufficient, and as a result the lessening importance of ownership and the shift of economic power into the hands of the executive. This is important, for as he says, it makes the distinction between State socialism and private enterprise anachronistic. Governments can thus hire both capital and management.

D.C.

Parliament For Papua

New Guinea in the Pacific is very much in the picture on account of delicate negotiations going on among the Indonesians Dutch and Australians.

Papua and New Guinea present one of the world's greatest ethnological puzzles. Although anthropological studies of the region have been going on for years, still little light has been shed on these peoples' origins or development

The task of bringing this great diversity of peoples into harmony with each other and uplifting them is one that requires endless skill and patience. Australia has taken the first step in this regard.

ON the palm-fringed shores of the Coral Sea at Port Moresby, rapidly growing administrative centre for Australia's principal tropical territories, the new Legislative Council for Papua and New Guinea was inaugurated on November 26 1951

It was the first legislative body in Australia's external territories to contain elected members.

Its 28 members took the oath of office before the Administrator of Australia, General Sir John Northcott, in the absence aboard of the governor-General.

It also contains three native Papuan members direct representatives of the 1 500.000 indigenous inhabitants of the islands, and the first such members to take their places in an Australian legislature.

In the same week another Council was being born in the village of Wagawage, at Milne Bay, eastern Papua. Taking their first faltering steps towards democratic self-government, the villagers were holding their own election for their first elected village council—and one of the successful candidates was a woman. A district Commissioner was there to advise them, but the impulse to elect a village council came from the Papuans themselves.

It may be a long stride from Wagawaga to port Moresby, with generations of education in between, but here were three able Papuans taking their places in full equality with their European fellow members to prove that the step could be taken.

For the opening ceremony, Sir John Northcott took his place on the dais in the chamber with the Minister for Territories: Mr. Paul Hasluck and the Administrator of the Territory, Colonel J. K. Murray, on either side of him.

WOMAN M. P.

Colonel Murray, who was sworn in as President of the Council, had the training of thousands of Australian troops in his care during the war. But his background is mainly one of agricultural science—appropriately for the Administrator of a territory presenting the formidable task of raising the population from the level of primitive subsistence farming. He was for 18 years Professor of Agriculture at the University of Queensland.

The 28 members, assembled in a half-circle before the dais were men—and so was the lone woman member—who have spent most of their lives working for the development and advancement of the territory.

Many fought for it against Japanese invaders. Among them are senior government officers whose early years were spent in dangerous patrolling through swamps and mountain country inhabited by head-hunting tribes.

Their names figure prominently in the stirring accounts of peril and privation encountered as they gradually extended the influence of the administration by peaceful methods into uncontrolled areas.

Now they pool their experience with that of traders, miners, planters, missionaries and Papuan representatives in the new Council to help shape the destiny of the territories.

The unusual composition of this young legislature is dictated by the peculiar conditions of the territories—by the widely scattered nature of settlement, the size of the European population and especially by the pre-eminent purpose of the Administration to foster the development of the inarticulate indigenous population.

OFFICIAL WEIGHTAGE

Sixteen official members, nominated by the Administrator, are drawn from Administrative Departments of the Territory. Nine non-official members, nominated by the Administrator, represent in addition to the indigenous peoples, commercial, planting, mining, and mission interests.

The three elected members represent the three electorates of Papua, New Guinea mainland, and New Guinea Islands.

Before the war the Australian possession of Papua and the Mandated Territory of New Guinea cme under separate administrations and each had a small nominated Legislative Council. Under the postwar unified Administration, Papue and the Trust Territory of New Guinea are administered a sa single unit and the new mixed Legislawar nominated chambers.

BRITISH MODEL

Ordinances passed by the Council are subect to the assent of the Administrator, ond may also be disallowed by the Australian Parliament. Ordinances on a number of specific subjects and any which in the opinion of the Administrator may not accord with Australia's international obligations must be referred to the Governor-General.

The Council functions along the lines of any British parliament, with official members introducing bills which run the normal course of second reading debate, committee stages, and third reading. No formol opposition exists in the council; but the early proceedings show that the members scarcely need the invitation they are given to bring full-blooded opposition and criticism to the debates. Non-official members may introduce "private membership bills" and from the outset hvve availed themselves of their right to ask questions of official members.

Speaking of the role of the Native population, Sir John Northcott said that hey were encouraged by the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement and Australia's commitments in the United Nations Charter in respect of all territories, to look for a progressively increasing share in the conduct of the affairs of the Territory.

NATIVE INTERESTS

"The eventual attainment of this goal will depend to a large degree on the way in which the indigenous population and the immigrant population can find a balance between their interests, and work out the way in which they can live and work side by side with mutual respect for each other's rights", he declared.

As he pointed out, Native Village Councils are already making considerable progress in the management of village affairs.

The Minister for Territories, Mr. Paul Hasluck, expressed the Government's conviction that the economic development of the vast territories is essential to sustain the social measures planned for the Native inhabitants. The Minister announced his intention of placing proposals for development projects in the Territory before the Australian Government in tre coming year.

He stressed the great strategic importance of the Territory and the value of its potential resources of timber, fibres, tropical hydro-electic power, and possibly oil for which an intensive search is now being conducted.

Colonel Murray says that the welfare, social, economic and political development programme in the Territory must bring to tire Native peoples the opportunities enjoyed by Europeans. Their innate capacity is not greatly different from that of a cross-section of the Australian people. They lack only opportunity.

NEW BLOOD

You glance at the three Papuan members whose innate ability, plus education, have qualified them to represent their people in this dignified legislature. They are men of note, for their names are passing from month to mouth through hundreds of jungle villages along the coast and up in the highlands and perhaps will be woven into tribal legends.

They are contrasting types. Mr. Simogum, a Sepik River district man, is powerfully built with rugged features. He speaks only "Pidgin" English, is probably closer to the every day life of his people than his two fellow members, and wields immense influence among them. Mr Merari Dickson, smaller, with fine features, is missiontrained and speaks confident and fluent English. Mr. Aisoli Salin, is well built, dignified, and reserved, and speaks fluently and intelligently on the problems of his people.

Mr. Simogun won the British Empire Medal as a sergeant major in the Pacific Islands Regiment in New Guinea during the war. He owns several trucks and jeeps which he bought from war disposal stocks and operates under contract to Europeans.

On a visit to Australia soon after the war, Mr. Simogun was struck by the contrast between the living conditions and health standards of the ordinary people there and his own people. He decided that only by co-operative effort could his people fight the disease and poverty that dogged their lives.

CO-OPERATION

He called a conference of village headmen in his district, harangued them for a full day and won them over to the idea of establishing a co-operative village. Three villages merged to form Maguel, the first co-operative village. It was soon followed by another. The scheme is rapidly spreading to other parts of the district. Six hundred men have their names on a waiting list to join Mr Simogun's scheme.

Mr. Merari Dickson is another natural leader. He is educated to secondry school standard and served with the Australian Army in New Guinea.

He tells you that Papuans look to Australia as their "mother country". Australia has spent millions of pounds in raising standards of nutrition, health, and education.

"We are grateful, but we look forward to the time when we will be trained to use our own talents and the wealth of our own country to raise our standards of life", he says.

Mr. Aisolf Salin it a senior teacher in the Education Department and has charge of an area school in the Tabar Islands. After attending the first school started by the Administration at Rabaul, he completed his education in Melbourne.

During his stay in Australia, young Salin achieved some athletic fame, and represented the State of Victoria in inter school championships.

In 1950, Mr. Salin attended the South Pacific Conference at Suva as a delegate from New Guinea.

He was selected by the Conference as the teacher leader for a projected "pilot project" in community development to be directed by the Commission in the Tabar Islands.

When Mr. Salin addresses the Council on behalf of the Papuan members, his simple dignity is impressive. We surely hope that the time will come when, side by side, with the Europeans and other non-Native groups, our people will be able to take their full share of the responsibility for the development of the Territory and the **welfare of all."**

VARIOUS TRIBES

Mr. Salin is voicing aspirations which are, in fact, the chief aims of Australia in her administration of the Territory. The men forming the new Legislative Council will help to fulfil the dual responsibility Australia has undertaken to improve the lot of the Native peoples and protect them, and to develop the resources of the Territory until it is self supporting.

Since the war Australia has spent more than Rs. 17,00,00,000 in excess of the Territory's own revenue on reconstruction, development and Native welfare.

With its rich potentialities, the Territory is capable of carrying an increasing share of this burden and the Australian Government is looking to private interests to undertake development enterprises—with adequate safeguards for the Native population, which is the paramount responsibility recognised by the Administration.

Among the hundreds of different tribes there are such diversities of type, language, social organisation, cultures, and religious beliefs that the task of caring for the indigenous people bristles with problems.

PAPUANS SEE A NEW PARLIAMENT BORN

Scene at the opening of the Legislative Council of Papua and New Guinea. Left the Hon. Paul Hasluck, Australian Minister for Territories, the Administrator of the Commonwealth, Lieut-General Sir John Northcott who is shown administering the oath of office to Col. J. K. Murray, Administrator of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, who becomes President of the Council.

AUSTRALIA INTRODUCES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FOR NEW GUINEA

By J. Loughlin

Go To China & Eat Your Fill!

The first meal in a Chinese home is a bewildering experience. Dish follows dish in unending variety until one is literally bulging at the seams; yet still they come, the whole twelve to fifteen courses! Most of them are delicious, but woe betide the unwary and inexperienced diner who allows his generous host to give him a second helping of any one, because he will surely find himself hard put to it to go the full distance. It's a little disturbing at first to discover that the soup you found so appetizing was made from a shark's fin, and that another dish you thought so delicious was snake.

—Kon Aimao.

WHERE DOES SHAW STAND TODAY?

(Contd. from page 19 col. 5)

produced by the depradations of poverty, social maladjustments and stupidity and these are themes for tragedy.

Shavian comedy suffered from topicality, from a savage desire to be brilliant; in it an age was frozen into all its attitudes, it was a comedy of pose, of militant gestures and not the comedy of the whole man. Its theme was not the situation of man within the framework of abiding certainties; it was a comedy of change.

Moliere and Aristophanes dealt with Man in his relation to himself a swell in relation to the forces outside him—theirs was a comedy based on the limitations of human nature. There was no such thing in the age of Shaw and so like Pirandello and Chekhov even when he dealt with human beings he could only brilliantly tinker with the surface and never reveal the depths.

Worshipper Of Perfection

And yet it was his faith in Human Progress which gave a tone of profoundity to his comedy. Shaw was more profound than one would imagine after a cursory reading of his plays. Even his themes, truncated as they were, were marked by a certain depth: CANDIDA is about mercy and love; THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA about Justice and Love; CAESAR AND CLEOPATRA about Power, soulless cunning, Reason and Love. And HEARTBREAK HOUSE is about so many things that it needs a detailed analysis. The complete rationalist is perhaps a myth of Shaw's own creation. No rationalist could have created Jennifer Dubedat; no rationalist could have written the last act of CANDIDA or the first Act of MAN AND SUPERMAN. What is the idea behind PYGMALION or MAJOR BARBARA? And are Caesar, Burgoyne, Liza, Ellie, Lickcheese, Jennifer Dubedat, Capt. Shotover, Stogumber and Lady Cecily sociological symbols or highly individualised types?

But Shaw did suffer from the penalties of greatness. He developed a determined purpose, an unflinching courage, and a tremendous pugnacity because he was struggling against overwhelming odds. And in the process he became a bit of a bully; he developed a single-track mind and inspite of his compassion, did not love the simple things of life. Like Voltaire and Swift and Tolostoy and unlike Erasmus Montaigne or Forster, he had an authoritarian cast of mind.

He was a worshipper of perfection, a lover of the stream-lined version of the universe. Because he was so much in the right, he always looked upon the rest of humanity as being so much in the wrong. The pity of it was that as the world became more and more worried, the struggle between the human Shaw and saint Bernard was decided in favour of the saint.

The little Irishman wiggling his little finger at the great was swallowed in the Prophet's mantle; as the world went madder and madder, he made a fetish of chastening his own self—he grew more and more austere and more alone. When the results which he expected to flow out of this renunciation of normality did not follow, he became an enemy of normality. He denounced normality, because so many normal people were foolish. He had a sneaking respect for power, a child's reverence for the gigantic and the huge.

Moral Problem

He did not recognise that power is amoral; it can be used for making men better but that whenever it is used to produce a uniform type (even a uniform type of goodness) it corrupts itself and destroyes its possibilities in the long run. And as his idols grew more and more austere, they became less and less human. He did not realise the fact that touch the blind-spot in men and you can make them act in any way you like, and that one can lose his humanity for a good cause as well as a bad one. And so he failed to recognise that more crimes are committed in the name of Progress and Justice and Love and Goodwill and for the sake of the betterment of Man than in the name of evil.

He did take up the problem in ST. JOAN but his answer was fragmentary. Human selfishness cannot entirely explain human wickedness because many more unselfish people are wicked than otherwise and all really wicked men are hardly ever selfish.

Unlike Aristophanes and Moliere, Shaw was not a dramatist of the moral dilemma; he did not see the life of the times in the round; he saw men in statuesque pose, frozen in a foolish attitude and he gave us the comedy of it. He failed to realise the tragic proportions of the catastrophe, That is why totalitarianism shook Shaw's faith, undermined the intellectual and spiritual foundations of his world-view and reduced him to an acrid silence.

I feel that Shaw paid too heavily in his spiritual and moral development by living a little too long. And yet I admire Shaw. I have read and re-read him and each time there is a new level of experience laid bare. The inner logic of the meticulously bare prose, plunges one headlong into the subtle world of Shavian dialectics. The lines glow in the context or the situation and a flick of the phrase lights the whole inner being of a character in all its tumultuous contrasts.

There is a lyrical depth in his laughter, a new poignancy in the play of emotion upon intellect. Shaw was a master of emotion and at times his phrases have the bite of old burgundy; his characters reach a new dimension of emotion in suppressing it. (Caesar's speech at the murder of Pothinus in Caesar and Cleopatra). And behind this emotion there is the poetry of the theatre woven out of situation and motives playing upon each other in all their profound significances. Anyone who reads the fourth act of the DEVIL'S DISCIPLE, or the last act of CANDIDA, or the last act of THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA or the whole of PYGMALION or HEARTBREAK HOUSE will realise what I mean. His plays read like musical scores.

It is possible, I think to admire a writer without agreeing with his philosophy for a work of art is much more than all the ideas in it put together. And it is Shaw's vitality and humanity, his power of creating characters which are both types and yet throbbing with individuality in their fusion of intellect and emotion which I think will survive.

The Last Word

An old Shropshire couple had lived a cat-and-dog life and had not spoken to each other for years. In course of time the husband fell ill and lay dying. His wife, anxious for a reconciliation before it was too late, decided to make the first advance. She went upstairs to the old man's bedside and, breaking the long, long silence, said: "Aaron, where does thee want to be buried?" The answer came back without hesitation and in a voice full of malice: "Atop o' thee."

—The Countryman.

SECRETS OF AN ANCIENT CRAFT

Father and Daughter are Heraldic Enamellers

ON the wood panelling at each end of Britain's new House of Commons Chamber are 44 shields finely worked with brightly coloured enamels, admired by Members of Parliament and visitors. They are unique because they were made in the same way that craftsmen made them in the Middle Ages, fashioned by secret processes forgotten in the meantime and now revived.

This ancient craft of enamelling is being kept alive in Britain by 70-year-old Mr. Harold C. W. Soper, helped by his daughter, Viola, at Milford-on-Sea, on the Hampshire coast. In many churches in Britain are memorial tablets designed and wrought by them.

The King's and Queen's chairs in Westminster Abbey bear their plaques; so do stalls in London's St. Paul's Cathedral.

IN SIERRA LEONE

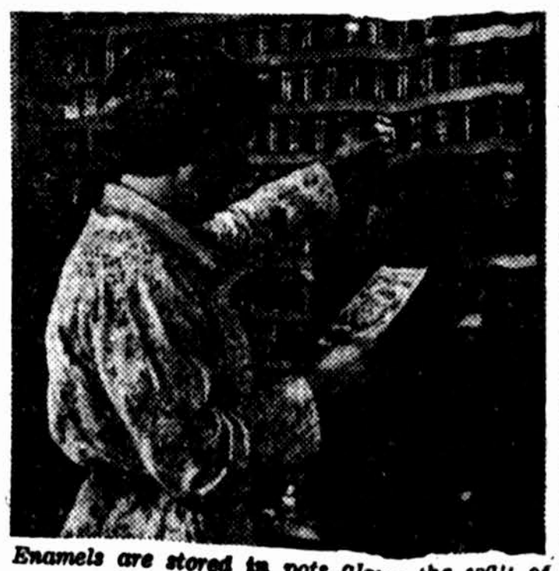
There is another outside a hospital in Sierra Leone, and scores more decorating the stalls of the Knights of the Garter in St. George's Chapel at Windsor Castle, the stalls of the Knights of the Bath in Westminster Abbey's Henry VII Chapel, and in the Savoy Chapel.

These fine colourful examples of rare craftsmanship are produced in a two-storey house where Mr. Soper and his daughter work "no set hours" and say their job is "like a series of hobbies".

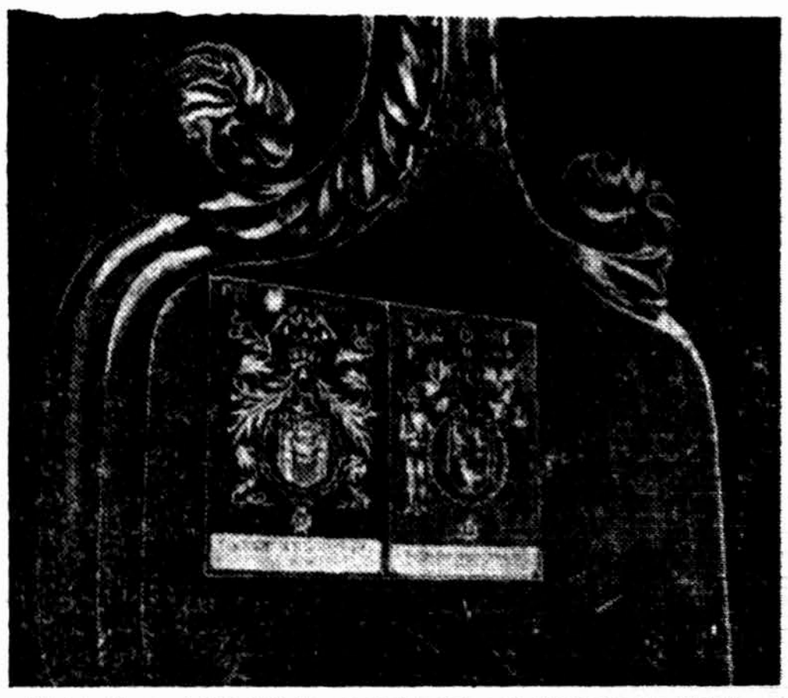
Mr. Soper's father was an artist in vitreous enamels and it was he who, inspired by the work of the medieval enamellers of Europe, undertook years of research and carried out scores of experiments to find their secrets.

The knowledge was passed on from father to son, and from son to daughter. It has not been written down and Mr. Soper feels that he should find time to produce a book which would be unique.

These are Mr. Harold Soper's hands engraving a heraldic stall plate, one of scores now in St. George's Chapel at Windsor Castle.



Enamels are stored in pots along the wall of the workshop. They are applied with brushes and spatulas after the plates have been engraved.



The enamels are made to adhere by heating in a gas-fired furnace. Right—Two of the 180 Soper stall plates in Westminster Abbey.

BE HUMBLE AND LEARN FROM YOUR WIFE

"The first step I took when faced with retirement was to learn to look after myself and my house as far as the limited capacity of a man will permit. I recommend the course to every man in like circumstances. He must humbly ask his wife to give him a course of intensive training in UNSKILLED housework. There is no hope, of course, that we will ever learn skilled housework, such as mending socks, sewing buttons on trousers and making beefsteak pudding. But we CAN do the labouring work if we're fairly smart."

Frederick Willis speaking about his retirement from office work.

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

How wonderful a thing is Flight! Where and how did it begin? While it is not possible to supply the complete answer, the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, has succeeded in giving a very clear and vivid explanation of its origin and evolution. Two related sections recently opened—The Conquest of the Air, and Birds in Flight—set forth a fascinating story well worth the space it takes to tell.

From fossilised remains it is possible to visualise the earliest flying creatures winging their way through the air nearly 200 million years ago. With the development of feathers, still something of a mystery, these prehistoric creatures were for the first time in a position to experiment in controlled flight, and the Museum has built up the story of the progress achieved in natural flight from these early reptiles to the birds of today.

Conquest Of The Air

Studying these scale models, wing sections, and photographs taken of actual bird flights in wind tunnels, it is easy to realise why the aircraft designer first went to bird life for inspiration. Those readers who saw the film First of the Few some years ago will recall how success came to the designer of the Spitfire after he had spent hours lying on the cliffs watching the graceful evolutions of the sea-gulls—almost identical in the case of the bird and the bird-man.

It is this similarity at almost every point which strikes the visitor to the Museum so forcibly.

The skeleton of a bird as of a plane is adapted to support the body either in the air or on the ground.

Flying momentum is gained by a short run and a powerful push off—with birds by their legs, and with planes by their engines.

The tail in both cases is used to give stability and balance.

The wings of both bird and plane can be adjusted for rapid flight, taking off, soaring, gliding, and landing.

There is even a similarity in the safety device provided by nature and copied by man, for a bird's feathers have slots, as have a plane's wings for stability. Then, too, there is a feather pocket under the bird's wing which opens automatically as the bird gains flying speed. Its function is not yet fully understood but it may be comparable to the flap of a plane which helps to prevent stalling.

Migration Mystery

Alongside this most fascinating exhibit is another dealing with bird migration. This in turn raises a problem which still baffles naturalists and scientists—how do birds navigate? How, for example does the homing pigeon find its way back to its loft when released perhaps 100 miles away, or how does the swallow after flying thousands of miles to sunny climes return the next summer to nest in the same spot as the previous year?

A Canadian investigator has shown that migrating ducks are deflected from their course by radar beams, and his experiments have given rise to a theory that birds can detect minute electrical forces in the atmosphere.

Latest experiments have included the fitting of minute instruments, weighing less than a quarter of a gram, to homing birds to determine the actual time spent in flight and from this to work out the probable course taken.

Why Aircraft Crash

The latest statistics concerning aircraft accidents in this country show that about 40 per cent of all the accidents in a year are due to "pilot error."

Engine failure accounts for about seven per cent of the cases, and structural or mechanical defects 15 per cent. In nearly one-third of the accidents it was impossible to determine the true cause.

Accident analysis figures are very important to aircraft designers, and all those concerned with flying and the operation of civil aircraft. When the cause of an accident is known every effort can be made to guard against further repetition.

The Accidents Investigation Branch of the Air Ministry deals with all accidents to Service aircraft, and the Air Registration Board takes over the responsibility where civil aircraft are involved. There is a close link between the two.

Where Accidents Occur

A study of the latest figures shows that just over one-third of all aircraft accidents occur en route, and a similar number during the various stages of approach and landing. Very few accidents occur during the take-off run, but slightly more during the period of initial climb.

There were actually more accidents involving aircraft which were stationary on the ground than occurred during take-off.

Despite the fact that aircraft accidents attract considerable publicity, air travel by regular airlines is very safe.

Reckoned on average, a passenger can expect to travel 60 million miles by air before being involved in a fatal accident—which, of course, is considerably less risk than that taken when travelling by motor vehicle.

Tale Of A Donkey

"What do you think of that?" asked Sheila, proudly showing her drawing to her twin brother Peter.

Peter looked at the drawing carefully. "What is it?" he asked.

"It's a cat", said Sheila indignantly.

"Doesn't look like a cat to me" said Peter. "It hasn't got a tail."

And he remained unconvinced until Daddie explained that certain cats from the Isle of Man, known as Manx cats, had no tails.

The following day Peter and Sheila went to their friend John's party. After tea they played games; then it was suggested they played a game called The Donkey's Tail.

"Someone draws a donkey without a tail," explained John. Then a tail is cut out, and a blindfolded player has to try to stick the tail on the proper place."

"Why, that's a Manx donkey!" exclaimed Peter. "Sheila can draw those."

Then John's Mummie explained that although cats without tails were called Manx cats, donkeys without tails were not called Manx donkeys.

But whether it was called a Manx donkey or not, all the children agreed that Sheila's drawing was jolly good.

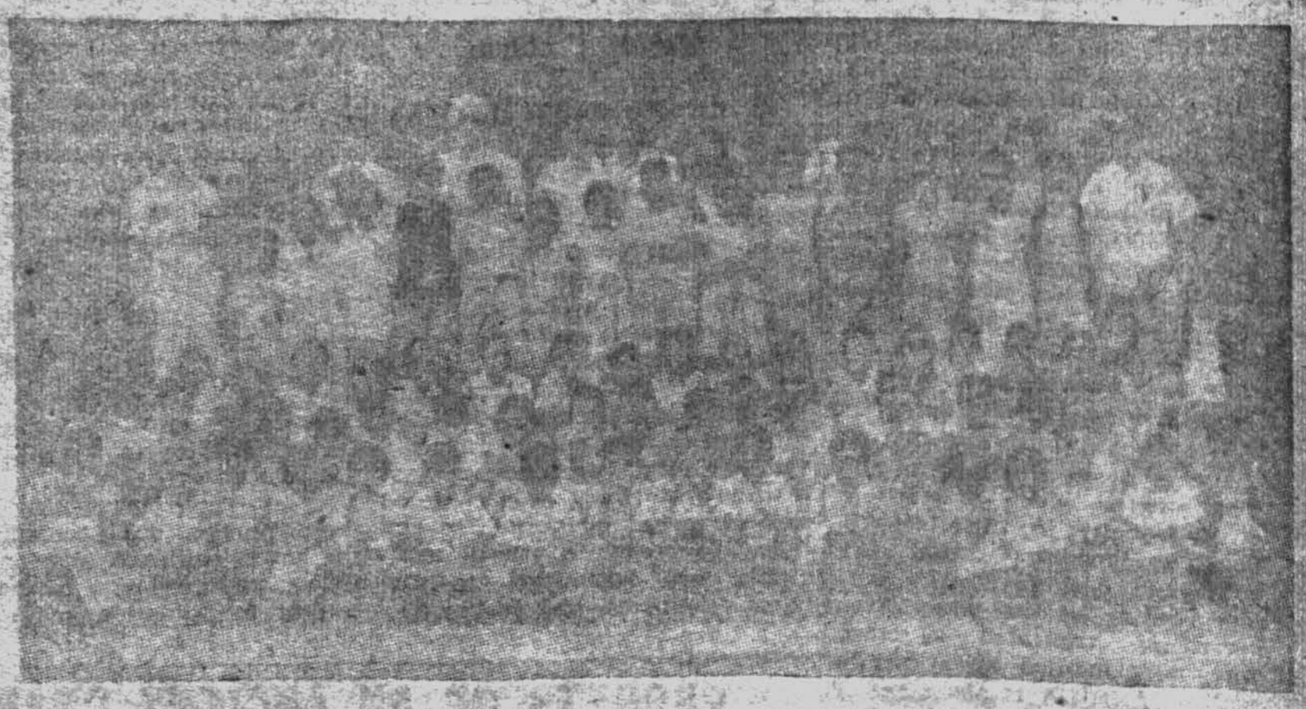
Seaside Story

We built a castle on the sand,
It was so big and looked so grand!
We made a garden all around
With shells and seaweed that we'd found.
Then we went in to have our tea.
When we came back the cruel sea.
Had come much nearer, sad to say,
And washed our castle right away.

A Prayer

O Lord, make us kindly in thought, gentle in word, generous in deed. Teach us that it is better to give than receive; better to forget ourselves than to put ourselves forward; better to minister than to be ministered unto.

A NEW BALKAN-JI-BARI CENTRE



Children's gathering at Golmari, Jamshedpur, where a new Balkan-ji-Bari unit was recently started by the effort of Shri S. Sitaraman.

Stamps For A Good Cause

All who find stamp-collecting an absorbing hobby will be interested in the series issued by the Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth, London.

These are big stamps with excellent reproductions of famous palaces, cathedrals, ships, railway engines, aeroplanes, and sportsmen of this country. The stamps are only 2d. each, and 24 stamps in each subject are planned. The profits from the sale of them will go to the hospital.

Attached to letters sent abroad—not, of course, as postage stamps—these attractive little pictures would have the effect of promoting interest in Britain as a tourist centre. In albums they make a fine array.

If the idea proves popular, collectors will have found something new to seek, and at the same time to help a good cause.

Balkan-ji-Bari issued similar stamps for securing aid for the organisation on the occasion of its Silver Jubilee last year. A limited stock of the stamps is still available, and they can be had at One Anna each from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21. Please buy some, and help a good cause!

College In A Shop

A class held in a shop-front would seem to be a bit distracting for the students, but that is what the young people of Camborne Technical College at Camborne in Cornwall have had to put up with. Other classes have been held in rented rooms, sets of rooms in churches and chapels, and other unlikely places.

Now a new wing of the college has been opened by the Minister of Education. Twenty years ago the college was run in only one room, today it has over 2000 students.

The opening of the new college wing, said the Minister represented the first attempt to give planned facilities for technical education in Cornwall.

Modern Robinson

A modern Swiss Family Robinson adventure has come to two girls who live with their mother and father, the Revd. John Robinson, of Australia, on Nauru Island in the Pacific.

They have just spent six weeks on the neighbouring Ocean Island. Their meals were served on large palm leaves, and the bread was made of sugar potatoes, rice, salt water, and flour, baked in a drum buried in the hot earth. They sat round on the sandy floor of their palm-thatched hut and watched dances performed in their honour.

Cleaner Sands

A machine for making the seaside safer is in use in America. It travels over the sand and loads the top ten inches into a screen which sorts out tins and pieces of glass; then it tips the cleaned sand back on the shore.

As The Fish Climb

Fish ladders have been built by the North of Scotland Hydro-electric Power Board to enable fish to by-pass high falls over which they could never leap.

Starting from low levels the ladders comprise a series of shallows leading upwards into deep pools in which the fish can rest.

Great windows have been set in the sides of sections on the Pitlochry project so that the fish can be seen mounting the ladders.

Electric eyes count the fish as they enter the dams.

Soap Bubble

When a schoolboy carelessly leaves a figure out of a sum, he merely gets fewer marks. In business, dropping a figure may have surprising results.

Not long ago an importer at Mombasa was astounded at the cheapness of soap in a German price list. He ordered 5000 tons of it—which is quite a lot of soap.

The huge order caused consternation among local soap-makers; it was feared that Germany had discovered some new cheap way of making soap.

Investigation showed that a clerk in the German firm had merely left one figure out of the price list.

The Finest Painter

Who can paint
Like Nature? Can imagination boast,
Amid its gay creation, hues like hers?
Or can it mix them with that matchless skill,
And lose them in each other as appears
In every bud that blows?
James Thomson.

Nature paints not
In oils, but frescoes the great dome of heaven
With sunsets, and the lovely forms of clouds
And flying vapour.
H. W. Longfellow.

Just An Idea

As Marcus Aurelius wrote: Look inwards, for you have a lasting fountain of happiness at home that aways bubbles up if you will look for it.

Health Cure

The doctor had just finished examining a new patient.

"Well, you are very much run down" he said. "A sea trip would do you a lot of good. Can you manage it?"

"Oh yes," said the patient. "I've just landed from South America, and next week I am off to the West Indies—I'm a sailor."

Skimming Through

Little Lata was to go to a fancy dress show, and she and her mother were discussing her costume.

"Can I go as a milkmaid?" asked Lata.

"You are little smaller for a milkmaid." said Mummie.

"Well, I could go as a condensed milkmaid."

Thinking First

Everybody likes to think of something first—to start something off. M.P.'s are like the rest of us in that matter, for we all have the pioneer instinct. But the way of the originator is hard.

We are constantly up against the old saying that "there's nothing new under the sun." That was forgotten by an M.P. who, one day, told the House he had suggested the idea of a United Europe "as long ago as 1945."

Just An Idea

As Thomas Carlyle wrote: Every noble work is at first "impossible."

Balkan-ji-Bari

After you return from school, what do you do at home? Your leisure time should be utilised usefully and not wasted purposelessly. There are a number of Balkan-ji-Bari Units throughout Bombay city and suburbs and in all parts of India. You could go there and keep yourselves busy in some very amusing and educative activities. And you will feel so happy!

Probably you wish to know full particulars about joining the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please sent for them and the enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, (that postal address is enough), mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. Advise your other friends also to join this All-India Children's Association.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

They Seek Anything And Everything

Newspapers in India are familiar with people—who seek all manner of aid and information There are astrologers and palmists, devotees of the occult and miracle workers who want to demonstrate their powers to the editors. There are men with missions, with stronge calls to save the World, beggars and champions of many causes, seeking aid, monetary and otherwise. And as for information, people seem to think that every man inside a newspaper office is a walking encyclopaedia. But it seems we do not suffer alone. The B. B. C. is in our cheerful company. Thousands of letters from all over the world pour into the BBC each week Numbers of them contain routine programme queries, such as "Who was playing such and such a tune on Thursday night?", the time, date, station and programme being often omitted. There is official correspondence, mail for artists and countless requests for tunes to be played in the many record programmes that are broadcast in the BBC's external and domestic services. Many letters come from Europe, where BBC broadcasts are held in high esteem. Much of this unsolicited correspondence has nothing to do with oroadcasting, for many of the BBC's European listeners appear to regard the Corporation as omnipotent. Whilst BBC officials do their best to help their foreign listeners in many directions they are a trifle nonplussed by some of the requests that they receive which hardly fall within their sphere of duty

An Italian recently asked if the BBC would be kind enough to trace "a young man with blue eyes" whose name was Barnes, and who was last seen in 1911. Young girls with blue eyes and fair hair are also believed to be waiting at the BBC to become pen-friends of listeners in Europe, but this, too, is another service the Corporation cannot perform.

A Swedish listener wanted to buy a crane capable of lifting anything up to fifty tons and was confident that the BBC would know where this could be obtained. A German wanted a definite assurance that fish-and-chip-shops were really popular in London, because he wanted to start one. This was easy to deal with, for the British adherence to fish-and chips is unshakeable, but what could be done for the second German who wanted the BBC to find a home for a young wild boar which was now tame? An Austrian planning to spend his holidays in British wanted to know if he could join a hunt.

A Finn was even more ambitious; he wanted an interview with His Majesty the King. A commercially-minded Frenchman asked to be put in touch with a British or American musical society which would buy his four-string bass, while a Norwegian teacher asked if a member of the Ethiopian Embassy in London could record for him a twenty-minutue reading in dialect.

The most comprehensive query of all came from a Portuguese correspondent, who asked the BBC to send him "details of all the trains from London."

War-Mongering Must Go

Continued from Page 5, col. 5

as Poland tempted Hitler to show the futility of the guarantee.

Yet the captured German archives show that Hitler had not intended to deal with Poland in 1939, and that he only made up his mind to attack her after Chamberlain had made his unfulfillable offer of support. So the guarantee merely guaranteed that war would start at the time most disadvantageous for the Western powers.

Lesson Of Korean Debacle

Similarly, McArthur's advance beyond the 38th Parallel last autumn was the surest way of provoking the Chinese to intervene in the Korean conflict—after three months' hesitation on their part. It is a sad reflection on Western statesmen that they were carried away by the flush of success in regaining South Korea and made no adequate effort to put a brake on the continuation of the advance.

The statesmen of the Western democracies should have learned two fundamental lessons from their bitter and repeated experience since 1939. Don't try to bluff on an obviously weak hand. Do try to look at each step you plan from the other side's viewpoint—'before' you take the step.

To minimize provocation in building up our power of defence, we need to get into "the other man's mind." We must try to understand Communist-Russian mentality—not only its Marxist logic, missionary fervour, and urge for expansion of power, but its underlying fears, intense suspiciousness, and strange ignorance: all accentuated by prolonged isolation and the nature of its system. It would help us to understand, for example, what the Russians may feel about American military activities in Iran, close to their vital sources of oil supply in the Caucasus, or about efforts to make Sweden join the Atlantic Alliance.

It is evident that Soviet Russia does not want to venture on war, for if she did she would have struck before the West began to rearm, when the going would have been easy. The biggest risk now is that the Western powers may say or do things likely to make the Russian Government feel that the Western powers will take the offensive once their rearmament is completed. If the Russian Government becomes definitely convinced that such a stroke is certain to come, they will not be likely to wait for it.

From that point of view there is obviously more threat in multiplying the scale of America's long-range stategic air force than in NATO's effort to build up a ground force and tactical air force for the defence of Western Europe. The planned scope of this NATO force is such that it may suffice to check a Russian invasion of the West, but is not nearly enough for an invasion of Russia. It is thus plainly defensive, not offensive, in purpose—a shield rather than a sword.

An adequate covering force on the ground is a better safeguard than to depend purely on the retaliatory threat of atom bombing. An atom bomber is a bad policeman or frontier-guard. It is uncertain of stopping an invader, while likely to be mutually fatal in ultimate effects.

But the best safeguard of all is for all of us to keep cool. Indignation and exasperation are primary risks, for such emotions are all too likely to produce a fatal explosion. Nothing can be more fatal than the feeling, "it's bound to come—let's get it over." War is not a way OUT from danger and strain. It's a way DOWN into a pit of unknown depth.

On the other hand, tension so intense as now is almost bound to relax eventually if war is postponed long enough. This has happened often before in history, for situations change. They never remain static. But it is always dangerous to be too dynamic, and impatient, in trying to force the pace. A war-charged situation can only change in two ways It is bound to become better eventually, if war is avoided without surrender.

"New Republic."

YOUR FORTUNE DAY BY DAY

(Continued From Page 4)

If the lord of the third house, which rules the mind, and the planet posited in it and the Moon are detrimental lunacy becomes possible. Besides, typhoid fever is chiefly caused by the affliction of the Moon.

The planets Venus and Mars however, are mostly responsible for maintaining a healthy and athletic figure. When these planets are in harmony in one's birth chart the native is fortunate in having a robust constitution.

OUR GREATEST RULE

DOWN through the ages, from the earliest records left by Ind whether chiselled in hieroglyphs on the tombs of Egypt or lettered on the skins of goats in the temples of ancient India, there has been transmitted to us from the lips of sages of every age and country the greatest law of human conduct—the Golden Rule.

Few people realize the antiquity and universality of this immortal idea. In the Egyptian BOOK OF THE DEAD it was written "He sought for others the good he desired for himself. Let him pass on."

The Hindu scriptures declared. "The true rule of life is to guard and do by the things of others as one would by his own."

The Persians said: "Do as you would be done by."

"Do not that to a neighbour which you would take ill from him," advised the wise men of Greece.

"The law imprinted on the hearts of all men," declared the Romans, "is to love members of society as themselves."

Gautama Buddha taught that "One should seek for others the happiness one desires for one's self."

And Mohammed wrote: "Let none of you treat his brother in a way he himself would dislike to be treated."

While the saying of Jesus is surely familiar: "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.

—NUGGETS.

Probing Secret Of Photosynthesis

Continued from Page 2, col. 1

to use this spray to obtain large, Grade A pineapples.

The dramatic sequences of Nature's manufacturing process, with iron in the starring role, begins each sunrise of our growing season. The sun is an explosive body showering the earth with energy rays. As it comes into sight on the horizon every leaf and grass blade pulses into action. Atoms of iron lying at the base of the plant are drawn up through the stalk and into the leaf canals, and at the same time on the underside of each leaf microscopic perforations called "stomata" begin breathing in carbon dioxide and water vapour.

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These chemicals are drawn in by the stomata and filtered up to the chlorophyll cells where, with the help of iron, the carbon atoms are broken away from the oxygen to begin their processing into carbohydrates and fats. The released oxygen is exhaled back through the stomata, and more carbon dioxide and water vapour are drawn in. Laboratory processes for breaking carbon away from oxygen require intricate equipment and temperatures of 1,300 degrees Centigrade. Iron, chlorophyll and sunlight accomplish the task with "cold" heat.

Gradually, as this life process within the leaf was revealed, scientists tended toward the use of green algae as their guinea pigs. In 1948, Dr. H. A. Spoehr and H. W. Milner of Carnegie Institution of Washington found that they could cause Chlorella, a fresh water alga, to produce extraordinarily high yields of either fat or protein by feeding it increased supplies of iron and other mineral salts. Crops containing 1,350 pounds of fat, or 1,000 pounds of pure protein, could be produced per acre, they believed, in contrast with the maximum farm yield of 360 pounds of peanut oil per acre.

Meanwhile, British scientists operating in Jamaica had proven that one ton of food per month, with an average 40 percent protein content, could be produced from Chlorella grown in a fresh water pond 10 or 12 inches deep to which iron sulphate, manganese, and ammonium phosphates were added. Gentle agitation of the pond water exposed more of the Chorella's surface to sunlight and produced greater growth.

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Subsequent experiments have upped this figure, and it is now considered quite possible that the maximum yield of algae could be increased to 200 tons per acre, and that the fat content could be raised to 85 percent. Considering that the cost of the iron and other raw materials used in the formula is less than one cent per pound of algae, the process compares favourably with the production of high protein or high fat farm crops.

Once the full process of photosynthesis is known and short cuts are devised, huge supplies of fuel and oils, as well as fiber crops and foods will be produced annually from raw chemicals and sun power. "It is not necessary", Dr, Knorr explains, "To carry out the same reaction that nature does in order to store solar energy in the form of chemical compounds. The only requirement is that we have a chemical reaction which absorbs radiant energy and forms a compound that will give up energy in combustion."

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Thus, with synthetic reproduction of photosynthesis, the earth could easily support a population of 15 billion people, with limitless fuel reserves, thereby ending the old nationalist war-growl of "Enough land to live on."

This will mean a new type of farming, in the fields as well as in artificial lakes and along the sea-coasts. It will mean vast new industries in rural areas where sunpower can exert its full force without the interference of soot and dust. Finally, it will mean a new public understanding of the process of growth.

This year at Yellow Springs, as well as at the Carnegie Foundation laboratories, at the Universities of Illinois and California, at the Marine Biological Station at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, and in scores of industrial research centres, a small regiment of scientists WILL WORK STEADILY ON TO CRACK THE CASE OF THE GREENING LEAVES, WHOSE SOLUTION CAN BRING FREEDOM FROM WANT FOR ALL MANKIND.

—Condensed from STEELWAYS

Rare Mineral That Holds Secret Of Atomic Energy

Continued from Page 2, col. 5

recruited by Beria's M.G.B. Thugs.

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Back in the 19th century uranium was discovered as an element in the Joachimsthal ore mines in the Erz Mountains, but little use was found for it, except by skilled glass artisans who used it as a pigment for porcelain and glass wares.

Although Joachimsthal has been a mining centre for five centuries, the silver was once used only to strike "thalers" — the coins from which the Americans later derived their "dollars".

In 1898, the Curies isolated radium and the discovery publicised the Joachimsthal mines, the scientist couple having used uranium residues from that area. Isolation proved expensive, however, the total yield being two and a half grammes a year!

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Approximately 700 tons of uranium were mined in the forty years preceding the last war. This is not a phenomenal output rate, and there is every reason to believe that since 1948, Russian engineers have extracted at least another 400 tons.

When the first atom bomb was dropped over Japan in 1945, Russian atom scientists were in a quandary, for the only available uranium deposits were lying in the black shales and slates of Asiatic Russian deserts between Lake Balkhash and Afghanistan.

There are fairly massive quantities of tyuyamunite, but the labour required to work these deposits must be inured to the unfavourable climate and the poor sanitary provisions. Several thousand slave-workers were dispatched there and when they died, others were sent to replace them. To this day that system of labour applies.

Deposits also exist near the surface in Bulgaria, but little as yet is known about them and in the meantime Soviet commissions are constantly roving the wide expanses of Siberia in the hope of locating a strike, Prospecting is going on in 243 different locations of eastern Germany alone, but latest reports suggest that the yield is poor.

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The so-called "Uranium Rush" now in full swing in the western parts of the U.S.A must be seen to be believed. Old-timers who remember the Klondyke days marvel at the oddly assembled prospectors thrown together by the common hope of making a rich strike of the world's most coveted radio-active element.

There are industrialists with geiger-counters, insurance salesmen, cowpunchers and cattlemen. The story is told of a plumber who, playing with a geiger-counter, found it suddenly clocking up radio-active elements in some rocks.

Planes have been sent up with geiger-counters, and some of their surveys have located new deposits, though this method is anything but foolproof. Organised mining is concentrated in the Colorado Plateau which stretches right across Colorado, Arizona, Utah and New Mexico. The main type of ore is carnotite.

Important finds of uranite have also been made in Utah and another promising strike has been made near the eastern arm of Lake Athabaska. This will be exploited by the Eldorado Mining Co. of Canada, which is already developing the rich uranium oxide mines on the eastern side of the Great Bear Lake.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

RUSSIA'S MASTER SPY

Stories of International Spying always make exciting and dramatic reading —even when they purport to be real life stories, as this one by Louis I Feed Extracted from the Coronet.

THEY came in a stream of taxis and limousines, that mild April evening of 1938. They came from every foreign post in Tokyo, from every important Japanese circle, in top hats and tuxedos; in uniforms arrayed with ribbons and medals; in gowns of silk and satin.

The German embassy was celebrating Maj. Gen. Eugen Ott's elevation from the rank of military attache to the post of Hitler's ambassador to Japan.

In the brilliantly lighted room, the resplendent guests stood in line to shake hands with the new ambassador, a proud JUNKER who smiled stiffly as he stood with his lovely blonde FRAU at his side.

If there were any lifted eyebrows in that long line if guests, it was at the appearance near the new ambassador of the tall, stocky man with thick brown hair and hard gray eyes.

"Allow me to introduce my dear friend Dr Richard Sorge," the ambassador said, "our very astute correspondent from the FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG, a great German newspaper."

Those who knew Richard Sorge knew him as a swashbuckling personality, a hard drinker and a lover with few morals; yet few suspected the mask that covered this "dear friend" of the ambassador.

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For Dr. Sorge in reality was an agent of the Kremlin—a Moscow-trained spy who was masterminding a tight little band of conspirators in Japan. In the end, Sorge's group proved itself the greatest espionage ring in history.

When the last guest had moved on, Ott wearily turned to Sorge. "I will ask the Foreign Office for permission to appoint you as my press attache. You are a party member, of course?'

Sorge hesitated a moment, pretending to consider Ott's offer. Although he had manoeuvred toward it, he was surprised to get it so quickly. "Your offer flatters me," he said quietly. "It is a tremendous opportunity—to be of service." He smiled, then added—"Of course, I have been a dues-paying National Socialist since our FUHRER took power on '33."

"Fine," said Ott cheerfully, "there will be no obstacles then. Let's drink to it."

Sorge exulted inwardly. What a stroke of fortune for himself and for the Kremlin. Now he had a pipeline right out of the German embassy!

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Sorge's friendship for Ott had been a strange business. In reality, it was FRAU Ott to whom he had grown very close. Beautiful, warm, responsive—she was the lovely key to the upper strata of German society and diplomacy. It was through her that Sorge had become a "friend of the family."

In the taxi carrying him through the dark Tokyo streets to his home in the suburb of Azabu-Ku, Sorge reviewed the catapulting incidents of the evening. He had noted from the corner of his eye the movements of Ozaki Hozumi, intimate friend and unofficial adviser to the Emperor's prime minister. No sign of recognition had passed between him and Ozaki, for one of the cardinal rules for Sorge's spy ring was that members should never become publicly identified as friends. And Ozaki was his chief lieutenant.

Sorge went over in his mind how in the past five years he had carefully recruited his group, based on four basic rules of security. The first was that no Russian should be a member of his ring; second, that no member of the Japanese Communist Party was to be a member; third, that there should be little contact with the Russian Embassy; fourth, that his group was to be a small, compact unit of 10.

He had picked Ozaki. They had met previously in China and he noted how cleverly the little Japanese was rendering top-level service to the Comintern even then. When Sorge reached Japan he made secret contact with him.

In Moscow, Sorge had met another old comrade from China—Max Klausen. A squat, pudgy German, Klausen was a radio genius. By different routes, the pair were reunited in Tokyo. Klausen built a transmitter so small it could be carried in a brief case, yet so powerful it could broadcast to Vladivostok and receive messages in return on a secret wave length. Now he was sending hundreds of secret messages weekly to Moscow.

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Recently, Sorge had been disturbed by the addition of two Japanese-Americans sent him from San Francisco—Miyagi Yotoku and Mrs. Kitabayashi Tomo. Miyagi was a frail consumptive, and the woman had set herself up as a practising Christian and ran a boarding-house. They were excellent collectors of important industrial information, yet he had a worried feeling, particularly about the woman. At one time she had been a member of the Communist Party. It contained a seed of insecurity.

Sorge had barely completed negotiations to become German press attache—when Moscow received his first "inside" tip. Hitler was scheming to annex the Sudeten area in Czechoslovakia. Because of Sorge, Moscow was able to warn the nations of Europe. But none heeded.

The British and French prime ministers signed a pact at Munich, promising "peace in our time." Stalin was bitter. But Sorge comforted Moscow with his messages: "The pact won't last. Hitler will tear it up."

The spring of 1939 rolled around and Stalin was galvanized with fear—fear of a two-front war. For Sorge was warning that Germany and Japan were discussing an anti-Comintern treaty. Russia faced Hitler on her western front, Hirohito on her eastern front—and she was not prepared to fight either.

Messages crackled into Klausen's tiny radio receiver. "Try to balk the treaty, weaken it, disrupt it."

In out-of-the-way spots, Sorge and Ozaki conferred. Into the ears of Ott, Sorge poured subtle anti-Japanese poison. The wily Oriental, he implied, would not keep promises. Tokyo wants Manchuria; she will not fight in Siberia. Ott listened, then counselled the German representatives to be firm.

●

Before leading members of the Japanese cabinet, Ozaki quietly expounded some patriotic Japanese sentiments: "Will not a military alliance with Hitler bind us to ventures of dubious value? China lies ready to be plucked. Shall we permit our blood to be spilled in barren Siberia because of an alliance that will do us little good?"

The Japanese leaders listened, and the Germans went back to Berlin with a hollow treaty.

Messages of the failure of the Hitler-Hirohito pact flashed to Moscow. Stalin was saved from a two-front war. The Siberian border was secure.

From Ott, Sorge learned that Hitler had been so annoyed by the failure of the Tokyo negotiations that he might talk business with Stalin. For Hitler, too, faced a two-front war with England and France on the west and Russia on the east. Moscow took its cue from Sorge.

In June the Russian attache in Berlin broached the possibility of a nonaggression pact between Berlin and Moscow. Within two months, Germany and Russia had signed a pact, handed the Baltic states to Stalin, and carved up Poland between them on paper.

On both fronts now, Russia was secure. Sorge had made a major contribution to world strategy.

Soon Hitler's bombers attacked Poland; England and France declared war on Germany. As the attacks on Poland grew more savage, Stalin plunged the Red Army like a dagger into his reeling neighbour. Poland died and was cut up.

By early summer of 1940, Hitler seemed to be the master of Europe. Now he was ready to assault the great heartland of Eurasia.

"The Red Army is a joke," he stormed. "We can be in Moscow in 30 days."

Sorge noted a change in tone in the messages coming out of Berlin. Soon a new Nazi delegation came to Japan to discuss a military alliance. It was the old two-front idea against Russia. Sorge's messages crackled to Vladivostok.

Von Ribbertrop had sent his top Gestapo agent, Joseph Meisinger, to lead the negotiations. His recently acquired reputation as the "Beast of Warsaw" made him repugnant even to officials of the German embassy. But Sorge was hospitable, for he knew what Meisinger wanted.

The messages to Moscow by radio and courier multiplied. Then one day came the topmost secret. Sorge picked it up in casual conversation with Meisinger. HITLER HAD SET THE DATE FOR INVADING RUSSIA.

Stalin and his Politburo sat paralyzed that morning of May 2, 1941. The Red Army needed more information. It kept flowing in from master-spy Sorge. "What about the Japanese?" begged Marshal Voroshilov. "Will they attack in Siberia? Can you neutralize them?"

Meanwhile, negotiations quietly countinued between the Nazis and Tokyo. This time, Hitler was more insistent than ever on a military alliance. It was important for Sorge to know what terms the Japanese wanted. But the obiquitous Ozaki could be depended on.

Meisinger finally received some promises. "You may inform Herr Hitler that Japan will mobilize," Premier Konoye blandly informed him. "I am also instructing the police to round up all communists." Meisinger rushed to radio the news to Hitler. Success at last.

Outside a railroad yard, Sorge met Ozaki that evening. He already knew what Konoye had promised Meisinger. But he wanted details.

"The mobilization," said Ozaki, "is for a thrust southward—into China. Only replacement troops are being sent to Manchuria."

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The same evening the message went to Vladivostok. Japan would not strike in Siberia. The panic eased in Moscow. Activated by Sorge's intelligence, crack Siberian troops rode westward.

THE WEHRMACHT struck on June 22. Within 25 days, the Nazis covered 400 miles and took 665,000 Russian prisoners. Then, at Smolensk, the mighty war machine was derailed. Unexpectedly it ran head on into a new Russian army—tough Siberian troops. Moscow had been saved by Dr. Richard Sorge ...

Meantime, Konoye was rounding up all suspects communists. Into the net fell an employee of the South Manchurian Railroad—Ito Ritsu. During questioning, he mentioned Mrs. Tomo. He felt no compunctions in giving her name; she had been personally cold to him; in recent years she had shied away from communist activities.

"The woman continually asks questions," he told the police. "I think she is an American spy."

The police placed her house on the "watch-list." For 90 days, they took notice of the constant visits of another Japanese-American, Miyagi Yokotu. Finally they arrested both of them.

Despite his frailty, Miyagi withstood the third degree. So the police decided to use his house as bait. All callers were arrested. On October 14, 1941, one such was Ozaki.

Next evening, Klausen found Sorge sitting at a window in his darkened house. Sorge was not his usual exuberant self. "I'm worried," he said. "Miyagi failed to keep an appointment with Ozaki two days ago—and today Ozaki failed to keep a date with me. There must be something wrong.

Klausen was also worried by the time he left Sorge's house. As he rounded the corner he bumped into a man who bowed and offered his apologies. Klausen recognised him as an official of the Tokkoka—the higher police of Japan.

The recognition shocked him. He hurried home, determined to destroy all documents and the transmitter. Then he thought he would be acting hastily. He decided to wait until morning.

The Tokkoka found Klausen asleep. They kicked him to a start, then told him that Sorge had also been arrested.

Sorge's arrest came as a great shock to his close friends. Ott and Meisinger. "The Japanese police have committed a blunder," said Ott. "Everything possible must be done for his immediate release. I will personally see the premier!"

Tojo, the new prime minister, was adamant "We have arrested the principals of the most dangerous spy ring that ever operated in Japan," he insisted. "You had better check on Dr. Sorge's background yourself."

Klausen confessed the day he was arrested. But the police could not use the same "truth" methods on a member of the German embassy staff. Sorge refused to admit anything—certainly not while Ott and Meisinger were turning every stone to obtain his release. But he broke down after Meisinger paid him his last visit.

"You filthy communist dog," the Gestapo agent snarled. "Hanging is too good for you."

Pearl Harbour was now infamous history. Japan and the US were at war. General Doolittle had bombed Tokyo. But despite all this, the spying members were given every protection under Japanese law. The trials lasted almost two years. But at last the sentence came: "Death by hanging."

In the little execution room of Sugamo Prison in Tokyo, the trap was strung on Ozaki. It was November 7, 1944, when the little man paid with his life for the Kremlin's greater glory.

Ozaki's limp body had hardly been removed when Sorge was marched to the chamber. He said nothing as he stood over the trap. His mind was on the exciting news of Red Army victories—news that he had heard in jail. In his mind he was seeing the scourge of capitalism defeated by Soviet power. It had been his work that had precipitated World War II, then had saved Russia from Hitler's invasion. In the end, communism would triumph.

AS THE TRAP GAVE WAY, PERHAPS HE WONDERED IF MOSCOW WOULD REMEMBER HIS EFFORTS—IF HE WOULD AT LEAST BE AWARDED A POSTHUMOUS "HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION" MEDAL.

HELLO GIRL, BEAUTY QUEEN

Miss Irene Wagerfield 21, wears a gay sash inscribed "Mayfair" indicating that Miss Wagerfield is the new beauty queen of Mayfair telephone exchange.

KREMLIN'S FAITHFUL SERVANT OPERATED FROM INSIDE GERMAN EMBASSY IN TOKYO

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